REGISTERED No. 70—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,577.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander T. Lewis, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

	May 1873.		June 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Madras	13
,, Carwar	31	,, Coconada	15
,, Narrakal	June 4	,, Vizagapatam	16
,, Tuticorin	6	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Colombo	7	,, Gopalpore	17
,, Galle	8	,, False Point	18
,, Negapatam	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	20

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Tanore, Cochin, and Alleppy, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Naraikal, six miles north of Cochin whence they proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH and BUSREH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd May 1873, at 2 P.M.

	May 1873.		June 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave BUSREH	11
,, Kurrachee	27	,, Fao	11
,, Gundur	29	,, Koweit	13
,, Muscat	30	,, Bushire	13
,, Bunder Abbas	June 1	,, Linga	16
,, Linga	3	,, Bunder Abbas	17
,, Bahrein	5	,, Muscat	19
,, Bushire	7	,, Guadur	21
,, Fao	9	,, Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSREH	8	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G Batts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,610 Tons, 280 H.P., Commander James Hosken, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st May, at 2 o'clock P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH INSTANT.

THE Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 Nett Registered Tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive First Class Passenger accommodation of an usually superior description. There is a Surgeon on board, and she carries a Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£50
FIRST ,, SUEZ	£30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

For further particulars apply to

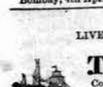
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th April 1873.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave 24th May.



THE s. s. XANTHO, 1,800 tons, 250 H. P., nominal, William Cozens, Commander, will leave as above. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, with Saloon on Upper Deck, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

FIRST CLASS.....Rs. 500

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)

THE Steam-ship RED GAUNTLET, 922 Nett Regi-tered Tons, Charles Mann, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive First-class Passenger accommodation of an usually superior description. There is a Surgeon on board, and she carries a Stewardess.

The services of a Surgeon are engaged, and she carries a Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
or W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1873.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave 1st June.)

THE new Steamer TIMOR, 1,140 Tons Nett Register, 200 H.P. nominal. She made the Passage from England to Bombay in 19 days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on Deck, handsomely fitted, and she will carry a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 300
TO LIVERPOOL	,, 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on Board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	46	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines, Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st JULY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES per s.s. MURIEL.

—The s.s. MURIEL, having arrived from Liverpool under General Average, occasioned by damage received in the Mersey, which stove in the Vessel's bows and filled the fore compartment with water, necessitating the re-docking of the Steamer and the landing of the Cargo, CONSIGNEES are requested to SIGN the AVERAGE BOND, to PRODUCE INVOICES, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of TWO and a HALF per CENT. on the INVOICE VALUE of their GOODS, after which the Undersigned will grant DELIVERY ORDERS.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Muriel.

Bombay, 15th May 1873.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 16th May, 1873, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. E. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Bombay, 19th May 1873. Superintendent P. & O. Company.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 2nd June, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (5,777 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 30th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. SURAT, 2,578 Tons, and 500 H. P., Captain E. J. Baker, will leave for China on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, Fort, 16th May 1873. Superintendent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON.	LIVERPOOL.
KING SEYMOUR & Co.	KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades in invidious to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a bone in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 1/0, Bishopsgate-street within London.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne	at Rs. 40	per dozen.
Sherry	,, 25	,,
St. Julien	,, 15	,,
St. Estephe	,, 12	,,
Medoc	,, 10	,,

LARRONDE FRERES'

Margaux	,, 15	,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 20	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25	,,

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s

Madeira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

REMINGTON & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Earthenware, a first-class grand mahogany square Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a handsome circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham, superior Wines, &c., at Nepean Sea Road.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, in Surgeon Major Rogers' Bungalow, at Nepean Sea Road, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of the late J. A. G. Duff, Esq., the same comprises, handsome richly engraved glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 3, hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, camp table in 2 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, screens, whatnots, circular and pier tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome Brussels' and Cambay carpets, teapoys, chiffoniers, a first-class grand square Piano, by Broadwood and Sons, plated, double and three-light hanging engraved lamps, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes press, wardrobes, writing tables, dispense articles, books, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham, in perfect order.

A strong Pallanquin.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Rich Crockery, and Glassware, Piano, a English-built Brougham by Nash, specially made to order, at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c, the property of W. McCulloch, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and handsome costly Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, a Madras built Dog Cart, Buggy, Horse, Harness, &c., at the Crown Hotel Office Building, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the very valuable and handsome household furniture &c. The property of E. C. George, Esq., Post Master of Bombay proceeding to Calcutta.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of Sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A handsome Grey Brougham Horse goes quiet in Harness. Price Rs. 150.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd May 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, in Apollo Street, No. 12.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloth, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, chints, &c.

Also, an invoice of new sample kerosine table and hand lamps, spare rich cut globes, and brass rings for lamps, new Gentlemen riding saddles, with furniture, boxes or bar brown and scented cakes of soaps, boxes of ullaged pints and quarts of champagne, few dozen bottles of claret, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDRY MATERIALS.

On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria and Albert Museum, Byculla, by order of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Exhibition, the North and South Annexes or Rotunder and Pavilion Wooden Stalls covered with Tu ey red and blue Cloths, Wooden Screws, Wooden Flaps, Frames, Sheds connected with the North and South Annexes with planks, posts, beams, Khupadus, bamboo sheds, Loose Planks, empty Packing Cases, iron Shaftings, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

Terms Cash—Delivery to be taken within one week.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, and Plateds ware, a full-toned rosewood Grand Square Pianoforte, quite new, a new 12 stop Walnut wood Harmonium, Carriages, Horses, a slate Miniature Billiard Table, Gas Lamps fan, &c., at the Factory, Parell.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, at one o'clock, P.M., on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, all the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Robert Knight, Esq., proceeding to Calcutta, the same comprises, a set of glass, dinner, tea and dessert sets, plateds ware, cutlery, &c., and the furniture carved blackwood such as circular, pier, side, and dining tables, a suit of walnutwood conversation couches, arm and easy chairs, teapoys, carved round Ottoman chiffoniers, whatnot, screens, carved writing table, clocks, tea caddy, a mahogany slate miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., bronze six, five, and three-lights gas hanging and bracket lamps and shades, few water colour and chromolithographic pictures in gilt frames, a full-toned rosewood square German Pianoforte, a first-rate walnutwood harmonium, several camp and child's cots, reclining couches, clothes and gown presses, mahogany cheval and toilette glasses, camphorwood chests of drawers, copper cooking utensils and dispense articles, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A very light sociable Carriage (to form an Open Carriage) with lamps, pole, and cushions, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of serviceable Grey Carriage Horses, a Bay Galloway, a pallanquin-shaped Office Shagram, double and single Harness, Saddles, Child's Perambulator and Stable Gear, &c.

Catalogues of the foll particulars will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.

SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes Pinet Castillan and Hennessey Brandy.

New Fire-proof Safes, by John Lord and Co., with Chubb Locks with drawers, height 24, 26 and 28 inches.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd May 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, on the Breach Candy or Palow Road, near Cheera Bazaar.

On THURSDAY, the 5th June, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Purshotum Janardhun, and Gomtechsi, widow of Janardhun Ramchunderjee.

1stly.—All that piece of ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Breach Candy or Palow Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said messuages are assessed under No. 63, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 8 0 5-9th square yards or thereabout, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 127, and is bounded on the east by the public road called the Breach Candy or Palow Road, on the west by a public passage leading to Tarwady oart, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Eduljee and Rattonjee Rustomjee, and the house of Dadabhoy Jehangeerjee, and on the south by the house of the said Purshotum Janardhunjee, and Gomteebai widow, secondly described, and which property was formerly and is at present occupied by the said Purshotum Janardhunjee, and Gomteebai, widow of Janardhun Ramchunderjee, Rowjee Pandoorung and Pandoorung Raghoba and others.

2ndly.—All that piece of ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Breach Candy or Palow Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 67, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 219 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 127, and is bounded on the east by the said Breach Candy or Palow Road, on the west by Tarwady Lane, on the north by the property hereinabove firstly described, and on the south by the property of Phillips Maria, and which said property was formerly and is at present occupied by Manockjee Framjee, Bhowchatwajee Shroff and Sullaman Abookhun.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd May 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The POWER of ATTORNEY granted by the Undersigned to Mr. H. W. ATKINSON is REVOKED as from THIS DATE.

LAWRENCE & Co.

21st May 1873.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the late JOHN FREDERICK ARMSTRONG, Bombay Civil Service, having been granted to CHARLES JAMES GROOM, of the Firm of GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., the Claims of all Creditors are submitted to the Undersigned before the 30th June, proximo, after which date no Claims will be attended to.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1873.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT and MONEY ORDER OFFICE will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 23rd and 24th instant; but the latter Office will be OPEN for OVERLAND MONEY ORDER BUSINESS only on FRIDAY.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Ed. W. S. LOGIN,
In charge of Money Order Office.

Bombay, 21st May 1873.

NOTICE.—THE STORM SIGNALS formed by DRUMS and CONES by day, and by LIGHTS at night, as in the Commercial Code of Signals, will be used at this Port from and after the 1st June 1873, and will be displayed when necessary at the Castle Flag Staff.

The use of Cones, Drums, or Balls for signalling the different description of Vessels at the several Signal Stations will hereafter be discontinued.

HENRY MORLAND,
Acting Master Attendant.

21st May 1873.

NOTICE.—I have REMOVED the OFFICES of the AGENCY of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and MY OWN to Messrs. Wm. NICOL & Co.'s OFFICES, ESPLANADE CIRCLE.

Messrs. W. G. HALL, ALEX. MACKINNON, and W. M. MACAULAY, of the Firm of Messrs. Wm. NICOL & Co., are jointly and severally authorized to ACT and SIGN for ME as my Attornies, during my temporary absence from Bombay.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Agent Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., and Commission Merchant.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd May 1873.

GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

ધી ગરેટ ઈસ્ટરન સ્પીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

To pass the Accounts of the Company for the Year ending 30th June 1872.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
B. CASSINATHJEE, Secretary.

Great Eastern S. and W. Mills' Office, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 21st May 1873.

Just Published, by Messrs. BAILLIERE, TINDALL & COX, 20, King William Street, Strand, London.

EIGHTH EDITION, Post Free, 3s. 8d.

ON the FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS and DEBILITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM : their Causes, Symptoms, Treatment, and Cure.

By F. B. COURTENAY, M.R.C.S. England.

"The aim of the Author is to present a common sense view of the nature, consequences, and treatment of a class of mental and physical diseases very prevalent and most distressing, the victims of which have hitherto been too often terrified in all sorts of ways by philanthropists—often ill-advised by physicians—and preyed upon in the most shameless manner by quacks."—*Medical Circular.*

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO., OF LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS, INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS, WINE MERCHANTS

TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.	H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.	THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.	THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.	THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.	THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.	THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

1873.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

STILL HOCKS—	Rs. 24*, 27*, 34, 42*
STILL MOSELLES—	Rs. 26*, 34
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 34,* Rs. 38*
DRY CHAMPAGNES, MAGNUMS—	Rs. 86
Ditto, Ditto	Rs. 45*, Rs. 44*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 34*
Ditto HAMPERS—containing 24 Half-pints	Rs. 27
SHERRIES—Rs. 17, Rs. 20, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 26, Rs. 34,	Rs. 36
MARSALA—Rs. 16-8, MADEIRA—	Rs. 36
SACRAMENTAL WINE—*Rota Tent*	Rs. 26
PORTS—	Rs. 18,* Rs. 24,* Rs. 28, Rs. 34
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8*, Rs. 12
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 14, Rs. 16*, Rs. 18*
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 32*
HAUT SAUTERNES—	Rs. 22*
BARSAC, LIGHT SAUTERNE—	Rs. 17*
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON and VOLNAY	Rs. 21
NUITS—	Rs. 26
CHABLIS—(La Moutonne)	Rs. 36*
CHABLIS Light—	Rs. 17*
STEIN WEIN in Bocksentel—	Rs. 27
COGNAC, the best—	Rs. 20, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 42
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch—	Rs. 22
JAMAICA RUM—	Rs. 23-8
GIN, LONDON OLD TOM—Rs. 21. GENEVA—	Rs. 19
LIQUEURS, assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only—	Rs. 26
CURAÇOA, Orange and White—	Rs. 36*
MARASCHINO DI ZARA—	Rs. 38*
CHERRY BRANDY—	Rs. 28*
BITTERS, Orange—Rs. 23. KILL THE CROW—	Rs. 27

Wines marked (*) are kept in Pints.

BEERS.

Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition, in casks of 3 dozens quarts and 6 dozens Pints, none superior in the market.

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION AT DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.'S WHITE LABEL COGNAC, Rs. 20 per dozen.

FOR SALE.—Just RECEIVED, by Ship YEDDO, a handsome four-seated boat-shape SOCIABLE CARRIAGE, with a Weather Canopy, built by Lucs of Salisbury expressly for J. S. & Co.

For information regarding Buying and Selling Carriages and Horses, &c., apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, & GENERAL PURVEYORS.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS.

In anticipation of the Monsoon, the Company have landed large supplies of

BACON,	FISH,	POTTED MEATS,
BISCUITS,	FRESH MEATS,	POULTRY,
CHEESE,	GAME,	SAUCES,
CHOCOLATES,	GROCERIES,	SAUSAGES,
COFFEES,	HAM,	SOAPS,
COCOAS,	JAMS,	SUGAR,
CONDIMENTS,	JELLIES,	TART FRUITS,
DESSERT FRUITS, &c.,	PATES,	TEAS,
FLAVOURS,	PICKLES,	VEGETABLES,

AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED. DETAILED PRICED LISTS WITH TERMS OF BUSINESS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

COMFORTABLE CLOTHING FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

23, & 24, APOLLO STREET.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS, To Measure or for Immediate Use.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—The genuine cool and absorbing	Six 36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. A fresh supply	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC.—A strong useful Shirt, with Collars attached	22 8	25 0
BEST LONG CLOTH, with the new Front, for Indian washing, best Irish Linen	28 0	31 8
FINE LONG CLOTH, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	Six 22 8	25 0
SPUN SILK—A delightful Texture, for this Season, neat Stripes	Each 11 8	13 0
SILK and WOOL—This is the best made thoroughly shrunk, new designs in plain or Fancy Colors	Six 52 0	58 0
WOVE FLANNEL—Thoroughly shrunk, best Saxony, Wool, plain or neat Stripes very soft	Six 49 0	52 0
DRESS SHIRTS—Fancy Fronts	From 7 8	8 8

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

A SPECIAL SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND, VERY THIN TEXTURE, IN ALL COLOURS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	30 0	31 8
Best Single Blue Serge, a New Texture	27 0	31 8
Fancy Mixed Angola Suits	30 0	34 0
Fancy Angola Trousers	from 11 0	12 8
Riding Trousers or Breeches	25 0	28 0
Visiting or Morning Coats	29 0	33 0
The Best Materials	36 0	41 0
Frock Coats, West of England Cloth	45 0	50 0
Dress Suits ditto ditto	75 0	85 0
Extra quality, Silk Lined	85 0	95 0

BEST WASHING DRILLS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fancy Striped Trousers	Six 30 0	34 0
Karkee or White ,,	,, 30 0	34 0

NEW HATS AND HELMETS.

A Fresh supply of LINCOLN BENNETT & Co.'s Superior Manufacture :—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
NEW SHAPE FLAT TOP. Tavistock	7 0	8 0
NEW SHAPE FLAT TOP. Tamworth (Extra quality)	9 8	10 8
NEW SHAPE FLAT TOP. Blandford (will not stain..)		
HIGH ROUND CROWNS NEW SHAPE. "Oxford" Cork and Merino, very Light	6 8	7 8
HIGH ROUND CROWNS NEW SHAPE. Chester, Brown or Grey	5 8	6 8
HIGH ROUND CROWNS NEW SHAPE. Ryde, Half Stiff	6 8	7 8
HIGH ROUND CROWNS NEW SHAPE. Napier	7 0	8 0
BEST WHITE HATS	8 8	9 8
BEST DRESS HATS	12 8	14 0

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ASQUITH & Co.'s celebrated Shooting Hat, made of ork and Felt without India Rubber, very compact with Wide Brim. The best protection mad	13 8	15 0
Extra quality, very stout	16 0	18 0
The Regulation White Helmet	14 8	16 0
Extra quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Helmets, low crown for ordinary wear	8 8	10 0
Tweed Turbans, for Travellers	3 8	4 0
Tweed Caps, plain medium shades	3 8	4 0
Tweed Stitched Hats, perfectly flexible	5 0	6 0
Oxford Boating Straw Hat	3 0	4 0

BEST ENGLISH HOSIERY.

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS, Double Feet and Heels.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Per doz. 9 8	10 8
Super do. do.	,, 11 0	12 8
Fine Mixed Colours or Fancy Stripes	,, 14 8	16 0
Extra Super do. do.	,, 16 8	18 8
Best Fancy Stripes	,, 18 8	21 0
Best Lisle Thread, plain	,, 25 0	28 0
Best Balbrigan do. patterns	,, 28 0	32 0
Knickbokers for Sportsmen	Per pair. 4 12	5 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS, Soft and Shrinkless.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Mixtures (Greys)	Per doz. 15 8	17 8
Superfine Drab or Fawn	,, 17 8	19 8
Drab Fancy Stripes	,, 17 8	19 8
Extra Super, assorted shades ; a thin comfortable Sock	,, 21 0	24 0
Stout Merino, Plain Colours for Sport

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST MAY 1873.

STERLING EXCHANGE remains almost the same, the tendency being however still in favour of sellers: rates closing weak at our quotations.

Government Securities are unaltered, and prices are fully maintained.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¾d
Credit do.	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 29/32d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10 7/16d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99½ to 99¾
Do. demand	100 1/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight	99¾ nominal.
Do. demand	99 15/16. to par.
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 228 to 228½	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110¼ to 111
Four & half per cent.	105 to 105¼
Four per cent.	103 to 103¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92 nominal.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do,	do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 10 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-12

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

SPECULATORS have attempted to put rates by Canal steamers up to £2-15, but the quantity of cargo offering is too small to keep the steamers loading employed, and we still quote £2-12-6. For sailers £2-18-9 has again been paid with guarantee to be taken on board this month. The Colonial ship Sandringham, arrived this morning, has been fixed at £2-17-6 guaranteed ready in 15 days.

London	Cotton, Cocoa, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 17s. 6d. to £3
	Myrabollams	£2 2s. 6d.
	Coir bdls	£0 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 2s. 6d.
Trieste		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 to 25 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		No offer.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active and rising for Bank of Bombay 2nd Issue. Spinning and Press shares dull. A sale of 400 Bank of Bombay 2nd Issue took place at Rs. 32 per cent. premium.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	770
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rex. Issue	202½
5,360	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
17,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	109½
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	4'0

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 3	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238½
.....	£20	48 10 2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	48 10 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 5	d°.	Do. New Shares	216

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,500
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Prov. Land & Pier Co. Ld.	110
750	2,000	2,000	31p.c.	Mazagon Land	900
900	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	455

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	815
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	7,100
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,650
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	375
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	5,500
350	3,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co.	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	7,250
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	700
800	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Freuel Press Co.	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydr aulic Press Co.	1,900
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	825
200	400	350	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	665
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	400
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market closed quiet without any quotable change in prices. The holders are, however, steady, and are refusing all offers below current rates, and consequently the business passing from the first hands is extremely small. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

1 000 pieces	Grey Shirtings		40 in.	39 yds.	8¼ lbs.	at Rs.	5	13 0
5 0	,,	,,	,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	6 ,, at ,,	4	3 6
1,200	,,	,,	M'dapollams	32 ,,	21 ,,	3 ,, at ,,	2	2 6

COTTON.

The market has been quiet but steady, and we have no change to report in prices. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

50 candies	New	Bhownuggur	at Rs.	200
25 ,,	,,	,,	at ,,	199
75 ,,	,,	,,	at ,,	201 to 202
50 ,,	,,	,,	at ,,	199
100 ,,	,,	,,	at ,,	200
75 ,,	,,	Mowa	at ,,	198 to 200
50 ,,	,,	Broach M. G.	at ,,	212
50 ,,	,,	,,	at ,,	212
75 ,,	,,	Khandeish	at ,,	182
25 ,,	,,	,,	at ,,	186½
25 ,,	,,	Vudwan	at ,,	192
50 ,,	,,	,,	at ,,	193
100 ,,	,,	Jodia	at ,,	182
100 ,,	,,	,,	at ,,	183½ to 184
25 ,,	,,	Sawginned	at ,,	113
100 ,,	,,	Surat M.G.	at ,,	227½ to 230
50 ,,	,,	Verawul	at ,,	172
50 ,,	,,	,,	at ,,	173
25 ,,	,,	,,	at ,,	172
25 ,,	,,	,,	at ,,	174

METALS.

1,000 cwts. Yellow Metal Braziers at Rs. 46½ per cwt.

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 19th April.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	272 9 2	115
Goods	1,443 5 9	207
Electric Telegraph	3 12 3	0
Total	1,719 11 2	328

CALCUTTA.—17TH MAY.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities:—

4 per cents. at Rs. 103 and 103-2.

4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 104-15 and 105.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Sandringham	Phelp	Liverpool, Dec. 11.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Bellona (s)	Shaw	Liverpool.
	Mabel	Wright	Liverpool.
	Chancellor (s)	Reynolds	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Muriel, to Liverpool.
Ship Alpine, to Liverpool.
Ship Glee Maiden, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May			
18	Arcot (s)	...	Calcutta.
	W. W. Smith	...	Shields.
19	Saltwell (s)	...	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

May			
19	Assyria (s)	...	Calcutta and Northern Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—21ST MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timor, s, 4 cases cotton thread, E. Sumsoodin; 10 cases sodawater wire, P. Heerjeebhoy's sons; 3 cases cotton thread, F. Muir & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Penguin, s, 2 cases whiskey, Payne & Co.
Callerrhoe, 5 cases moselle, Payne & Co.
Robinson Crusoe, 5 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Canning, 7 cases sherry, Payne & Co.
Conflict, 6 cases wine, Payne & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigalla, 175 cases turpentine oil, C. de E. d'Paris.
Suzanne, 48 cases claret, Lawrence & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21ST MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wallas Castle, 97 bales cotton, E. Latham & Co; 300 bales cotton, N. Manuckjee & Co; 10 bales cotton, G. Pursotum; 32 bales cotton, R. Walljee.
Macedon, 41 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co; 400 bales cotton, G. Lockhard & Co.
Ashgrove, 22 bales cotton, K. Nixon & Co.
Pocahontas, 100 bales cotton, J. Balloo; 100 bales cotton, B Bhugajee; 30 bales cotton, P. Luckmechund; 10 bales cotton, K. Jewraz; 550 bales cotton, K. Nixon & Co; 500 bales cotton, N. Manuckjee & Co; 156 bales cotton, G. Crashnajee.
Iron Cross, 105 casks cocoanut oil, D Bhicajee Khan & Co; 121 bales cotton, B. Shamjee & Co; 52 bales cotton, B. Coosalchund; 500 bales cotton, N. Manuckjee and Co; 22 bales wool, J. Punjoomull; 100 bales cotton, T. Veljee & Co.
Augusta, 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co; 250 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Alpine, 100 tons old iron, W. Cooper; 1,000 bales cotton, and 1,000 bags linseed, F. Scott & Co.
Orchis, s, 200 bales cotton, S. Hobart & Co; 170 bales hemp, S. Moolje.
Xantho, s, 85 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy; 10 cases mace, J. Sadooram; 100 bales cotton, W. Bogle & Co; 36 bales cotton, C. Nensey; 17 bales skins, V. A. S. M. Shaeb & Co; 52 bales cotton N. Purboadas; 20 bales cotton, J. Joogulbhoy; 11 bales skins, M. Sorabjee; 26 bales cotton, T. Golabchund; 52 bales hides and skins, H. Abdoola & Co; 38 bales hides and skins, S. W. A. S. N. Meer & Co; 23 bales cotton, K. Toolseedas; 54 bales cotton, M. Chooneelall; 14 bales hides, H. W. Changaney; 39 bales wool, J. O. Yajuik; 141 bales hemp, J. Goculdass.
Streath Clyde, s, 200 bales cotton W. and A. Graham and Co; 120 bales cotton, W. Bogle & Co; 21 bales wool, D'Sajn ram; 40 bales wool, C. Damoder; 100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 41 bales cotton, M. Mooljee.
New Era, 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Duncairn, 240 bundles linseed, M Sewjee; 35 bales cotton, G Shamjee.
Granite City, 100 bales cotton, J Siegfried and Co.
Muriel s, 2,567 dholls coir yarn, T Khetsey.
Glee Maiden, 200 bales cotton, G Lockhard and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Behar s, 9 bundles mayee teeth, 359 pieces E teeth, D Ruttonsey; 1 bundle E teeth, M Ramjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Behar s, 400 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Behar s, 190 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 50 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 300 bales cotton, V Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Behar s, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
India s, 11 bags coffee, A Salmon and Co; 12 bales hides, G Sigg and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Friga, 48 bales hemp, S Tyebjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Behar s, 50 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India s, 9 cases china ware, V Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Behar s, 9 cases indigo, A C Sedick; 2 cases cardamoms and 10 slabs tin blocks, C Tyebally.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat s, 281 pieces E teeth, D Ruttonsey; 200 bundles sharkfins, D G Hooeen and Co; 4 cases peacock feathers, K Mahomed.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 21st May, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 83.

CARWAR, 21st May, 5-45 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 86·5, barometer 29·89.

MANGALORE, 21st May, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind north east by north-west, thermometer 88, barometer 29·78.

TUTICORIN, 21st May, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 88, barometer 29·73.

VINGORLA, 21st May, 5-50 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west light, thermometer 84.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 20.

Piers, Colonel, 17th Regiment N I, on sick leave, from Poona.
Gordon, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 21.

Pomer, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Queen's, on leave, to Europe.
Morris, Lieutenant, 17th Bengal Regiment, on leave, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 17.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Capt H S Jarrett, Secy to the Board of Examiners, to officiate as Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Department, during the absence on leave of Lieut Col E St George, or until further orders.

Capt Jarrett received charge of the office from Lieut-Col E St George on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence for three months, under Supplement C, Rules 14 to 16 of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to the Hon W Ainslie, Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 21st June, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lt-Col T C Hamilton, Supdt of Police, 1st grade, British Burmah, to officiate as Inspector General of Police of that Province, vice Major Duncan, officiating as Secy to the Chief Commissioner.

The Rev J A Stamper is appointed to be Chaplain of Fyzabad.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the notification in the Fort St. George Gazette, Military Department, No. 117, dated 29th April 1873, intimating that Col A. R. Thornhill became entitled to Colonel's allowances on 27th April 1873, Mr. H. LePoer Wynne is confirmed in the appointment of Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, with effect from the 27th April 1873.

Col E. Thomson will continue to officiate for Mr. Wynne during his deputation on special duty in Cashmere.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Government General Order No 1215 of 1872, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, and as a special case, to make the following appointment in the Dept of the Military Secretariat of the Govt of India, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge:—

LT E H H Collen, of the Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Ben S C, to officiate as 3rd Asst Secy, during the period Capt O R Newmarch may officiate as 2nd Asst Secy, or until further orders.

With the view of extending as far as practicable to officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army the system of examinations for appointments and promotion which obtains in the British Service, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, the following rules, which have received the sanction of H M's Secy of State for India, and which will be brought into operation from the 1st July 1874.

2. It is to be clearly understood that these rules are not intended in any way to interfere with the tests as respects character, physical efficiency, and knowledge of the native languages to which candidates for the Staff Corps are subjected under existing regulations.

SECTION I.—Qualification for candidates for probationary entrance to the Indian staff Corps.

1. No officer under the rank of Lieutenant will, in future, be considered eligible to become a probationer for the Staff Corps.

2. After the 1st July 1874, no officer of Her Majesty's British Service, whose first commission bears date before the 26th of August 1871, will be permitted to become a probationer for the Staff Corps, until he shall have passed the special examination as laid down in Horse Guards' G. O. 65 of 1870 (Garrison Instruction.)

3. Officers who are at present probationers for the Staff Corps, and those who may be permitted to become probationers before the 1st July 1874, will be dealt with under existing rules, in so far as entrance to the Staff Corps is concerned. But in deciding upon the claims of candidates to become probationers, consideration will be shown to those officers who may have already qualified themselves for promotion by passing the above mentioned "special examination" (Garrison Instruction).

SECTION II.—Qualification for entrance to the Indian Staff Corps, and for Regimental, General, and Personal Staff appointments.

1. No officers, who become probationers after the 1st July 1874, will be admitted to the Staff Corps; nor will any Lieutenants at present serving in the Staff Corps be considered qualified after the above date to hold the appointments of Adjutant or Quartermaster, nor to leave their regiments to hold any appointment whatever until they shall have passed an examination in the following subjects:—

EXAMINATION A. (in two Parts.)

PART I.

(*a.*) The evolutions of a regiment of Cavalry or a battalion of Infantry (as the case may be), as laid down in the regulations for those services respectively, including skirmishing, duties of outposts, patrols, escort, advanced and rear guards.

(*b.*) The charge of a troop or company (as the case may be), and detachment in every position in which it may be placed, musketry instruction, requisitions, returns, and Correspondence.

(*c.*) The Native Articles of War and the Military Regulations of the Presidency, particularly all such as affect the conduct of Native troops, their pay, pension, clothing, &c.

(*d*) The system of regimental interior economy pursued in the Native Cavalry and Infantry, and especially in the regiment to which the officer has been attached, including the mode of investigating and dealing with offences, complaints, and petitions from the men, method of keeping rosters for furlough and guard, deductions made from the men's pay, and system of accounts, together with the knowledge of every article of equipment used by the men, their cost, and the mode of carrying them.

[In the case of probationers for the Native Cavalry, the examination will include the additional subjects under head (*e*).]

(*e*) System of purchase of horses and the districts whence they are usually obtained, their prevailing defects and good qualities, stable management, general knowledge of farriery and the diseases and injuries to which horses are liable, with their treatment.

PART II.

(*f*) Military law.
(*g*) Elements of tactics.
(*h*) Field fortification and elements of permanent fortification.
(*i*) Military topography and reconnoissance.
(*j*) Riding.

2. Officers who may hereafter become probationers for the Staff Corps, under paragraph 2, Section I, will be required to pass Part I of the above examination as at present, before being admitted to the Staff Corps, but these officers, as well as all Sub-Lieutenants whose names appear in the "Pass List," for the rank of Lieutenant in the first and second classes, will be exempted from further examination in Part II, which they will have already passed before leaving their regiments, or at the Royal Military College.

3. All officers whose names may in future appear upon the "Past Lists" of the examination for the rank of Lieutenant in the 3rd class (vide paragraphs 33 and 34, Section III, Regulations accompanying Horse Guards' G O 52 of 1872), will be subject to re-examination in Part II, with the exception of riding.

4. Lieutenants at present in the Staff Corps, and those who may enter under the provisions of prsgraph 3, Section I, will be exempted from further examination in Part I, which they will have passed under existing rules, but they will be required to pass in Part II before being qualified to hold the appointment of Adjutant or Quartermaster, or to leave their regiments for any appointment whatever.

5. Captains in the Staff Corps will not be considered qualified, after the 1st July 1874, to hold the appointments of Commandant, Second in Command, or Wing Officer, nor to leave their regiments for the purpose of holding any appointment whatever (unless they come within the provisions of paragraphs 7, 10, or 11), until they shall have passed an examination in the following subjects:—

EXAMINATION B. (in two Parts.)

PART I.

(*a*)—*Cavalry*—In the field.
Command of a regiment in the following circumstances:—
Singly on parade.
As part of a brigade.
As advanced or rear guard.
As outposts covering a brigade or division.
Manœuvring on varied ground (adapting movements to the ground and to a supposed object).

Infantry—In the field:—Riding.
Command of a battalion in the following circumstances:—
Singly on parade.
As a part of a brigade.
As advanced or rear-guard.
As outposts covering a brigade or division.
Skirmishing (adapting movements to the ground and to a supposed object).

PART II.

Cavalry and Infantry—
(*b.*) Military law.
(*c.*) The elements of tactics.
(*d.*) Field fortification and the elements of permanent fortification.
(*e.*) Military topography and reconnoissance.
(*f.*) Representing on a sketch or map of a piece of ground previously seen by the officer under examination—such sketch or map being furnished to the officer—the disposition of a combined force of the three arms—
As an advanced or rear-guard.
On outposts.
For attack or defence of a small given position or defile, such as a wood, bridge, or building.
(*g.*) Principles of combining the movements of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, for mutual support.

6. Captains, who may have already passed the examination laid down for Lieutenants, while holding that rank, and all officers of the Indian Armies who may, before the 1st July 1874, have passed the "special examination" (Garrison Instruction), will be exempted from further examination in Part II of Examinations A and B.

7. All Captains, who attained that rank previous to the date of this order, will be considered qualified to hold the appointments of Second in Command or Wing Officer, without examination, if specially approved of by the Commander-in-Chief as having already proved their efficiency for those appointments.

8. No officer of the Staff Corps will be considered qualified after the 1st July 1874 to hold any of the following appointments until he shall have passed Examination B:—
Military Secretary to the Viceroy and to the Commander-in-Chief in India; to the Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay; to the Resident at Hydrabad; and to the Government of the Punjab.
Assistant Adjutant General.
Assistant Quartermaster General.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
Bridge Major.
Staff Officer, Punjab Frontier Force.

9. Any existing examinations for the above appointments will be abolished from 1st July 1874.

10. Cases of officers who may not have had an opportunity of passing the above examinations will be judged separately and upon their own merits.

11. Officers may be nominated at any time to staff appointments for distinguished service in the field, although they may not have passed the qualifying examination; but officers so appointed who are liable to examination under this order will be expected to qualify within a reasonable time.

12. Substantive Lieutenant Colonels, who attained that rank prior to the date of this order, will be exempted from the qualifying examination for appointment on the General Staff of the Army.

13. Subject to the exemptions specified in paras. 7, 10, 11, and 12. Section II, all officers of the Indian Armies not in the Staff Corps will be required after the 1st July 1874 to pass the qualifying examinations for regimental appointments, and for those upon the General Staff of the Army, as laid down in paras, 1, 5, and 8, Section II.

SECTION III.—Instruction of Officers, mode of conducting Examinations, Text-books, &c.

1. In order that officers at present in the Staff Corps may be afforded assistance in their studies, they will be permitted, under the necessary restrictions to attend one course of garrison instruction, but any officer may present himself for examination without having gone through the course.

2. It is the desire of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, every facility, consistent with the maintenance of the efficiency of regiments, will be given to such officers as wish to join the classes of Garrison Instruction.

3. All officers undergoing instruction will be returned "on duty," and arrangements will be made regimentally for the performance of their duties while absent. Such arrangements, however, as officers holding regimental staff appointments, will be the same as if they were proceeding on privilege leave, and they will be permitted to travel once to and from the centres of instruction at the public expense, either for the purpose of attending the course or going up for examination, but in the event of an officer failing to pass he will not be allowed to travel at the public expense on a subsequent occasion.

4. All Infantry officers of the Indian Armies who are subject to examination under the present order, and those who may hereafter enter the Staff Corps under the provisions of paras. 2 and 3, Section I, will be required as a general rule to go through a course of equitation under the riding-master of a regiment of British Cavalry or Artillery.

In order, however, to avoid the frequent absence of officers from their regiments, this rule will for the present only be enforced in the case of officers who are, or may be quartered at, stations where the services of a riding-master are available.

5. Officers, who go through the course of equitation, will be furnished with a certificate to that effect from the officer commanding the regiment of Cavalry or brigade of Artillery under whom they may have been instructed.

6. In the case of officers who may not have had an opportunity of attending a riding school up to the period of their going up for Part II of either of the above examinations, as set forth in para. 11, a certificate will be furnished to the above effect by the officer commanding their regiments.

7. The usual fees due to riding-masters for the instruction of officers under this order will be defrayed by Government and will be recovered in contingent bills countersigned by the officer under whom the riding-master is serving.

8. All Field Officers at the date of this order, who may be desirous of qualifying for Staff employment under para. 8, Section II, will be exempted from going through the course of equitation, but they will be called upon to furnish a certificate from the Commanding Officer of a regiment of Cavalry or brigade of Artillery, that they are sufficiently good horsemen to perform efficiently the duty of Staff Officers in the field.

9. The examination of officers, who become probationers for the Staff Corps after the 1st July 1874, in Part I of Examination A., will be carried out by Boards held at the head-quarters of division and districts, which will be presided over by the General Officer or Brigadier General Commanding, with two commandants of native regiments or one Commandant and one Second in Command as members. For the examination of officers for the Native Cavalry there must, however, be always two Cavalry officers on the Board, of whom one at least should be the Commandant of a Native Cavalry regiment.

No officer of the candidate's regiment should be detailed to serve upon these Boards, when other qualified officers are available.

The examination will be conducted, and the reports drawn up and forwarded in strict conformity with the existing orders for conducting the probationary examination, as laid down in G. G. O. 531 of 27th June 1864, merely omitting the subjects not comprised in Part I of Examination A.

10. In the case of Captains the examination in the subjects included in Part I, Examination B, may be carried out at any convenient time at the head-quarters of divisions or districts by the General Officer in Command, or by a duly qualified officer, not belonging to the candidate's regiment, selected by him to hold it.

If the candidate pass satisfactorily, the examining officer will grant him a certificate to that effect.

11. The remaining portion of the examination of Captains and Lieutenants, and of Field Officers, candidates for the higher staff appointments, as specified in Part II of Examinations A and B, will be carried out by means of sealed printed questions by the Boards assembled twice a year, at each of the centres of garrison instruction throughout India.

12. No officer, except by special permission, will be permitted to leave his regiment either to attend a course of garrison instruction or to present himself for Part II of the above examinations until he shall have passed that portion held in the field as specified in paras 9 and 10, Section III.

13. The following text books are recommended for the use of officers studying for examinations under the present order:—

(1) Manual of Field Fortification, Military Sketching and Reconnoissance, 1871, published by authority.
(2) Drayson's Military Surveying.
(3) Wolseley's Soldiers' Pocket Book for Field Service.
(4) Maisey's Text Book of Military Law (when approved)
(5) Hamley's Operations of War, Part VI, Chapters I, II, up to page 336, V, and VII, (on the Lieutenant's examination; and Part VI, Chapters I, II, III, (omitting pages 357 to 377 inclusive), V, VI, and VII for that of Captain.

3. A revised distribution of the centres of garrison instruction in the three Presidencies will be hereafter notified.

The services of Lieut (Local Capt) M J King-Harman, of the Bengal S C, Wing Subaltern, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for employment under His Excellency's orders.

H E the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Quartermaster General's Department.

Capt R H Grant, of the Royal Artillery, Offg Depy Asst Qrmr Genl to be a Depy Asst Qrmr General on the Establishment, vice Major A Tulloch, whose term of service on the Staff has expired.

Capt (Brevet Major) H A Little, of the Bengal S C, Offg Depy Asst Qr-mr Genl, to be a Depy Asst Qr-mr Genl on the Establishment, vice Capt W Ker, whose term of Staff service will expire on the 1st June 1873.

Lieut (Local Capt) R McG Stewart, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as a Depy Asst Qr-mr Genl to complete the Establishment, vice Capt R H Grant.

Capt F W Bolleau, of the Bengal S C, Brigade Major, Umballa to officiate as a Depy Asst Qr-mr Genl to complete the Establishment, vice Major H A Little.

Capt H P Pearson, of the 2nd Battn, 12th Foot, Station Staff, Kussowlie Depot, to officiate as a Depy Asst Qrmr Genl to complete the Establishment, vice Capt H. Stewart, proceeded on furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The services of Lieut A Hildebrand, of the Royal Engineers (Imperial Establishment), are placed at the disposal of the P W D.

The following Order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed:—

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned Officer:—

Major-General James Macleod Bannatyne Fraser-Tytler, C. B., of the Bengal S C, Comdg Sirhind Division,—for six months under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 952 of 1861.

Lieut Col (Bt-Col) A C Plowden, of the Bengal S C, 1st Class Asst, Stud Department, and Offg Depy Supt of Studs, Central Division, is allowed leave of absence from the 4th April to 1st Oct 1873, to visit Mussoorie and the Hills north of Dehra on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt (Bt Major) David Robertson, of the General List, Infantry, 1st Wing Subaltern, 44th (Sylhet) Regt of Native (Light) Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Asst Surg R Powe, Offg in Medical charge of the 3rd Punjab Cavy is permitted to revert to his substantive appointment in the 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

H E the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments in the Department of Military Accounts:—

Capt C F Thomas, of the General List, Infantry, 1st Wing Subaltern, 6th Regt of Native (Light) Infantry, and Lieut E J G Lewis, of the Bengal S C, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 19th (Punjab) Regt of Native Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Pay Masters, to fill existing temporary vacancies, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Capt George D'Aguilar Jackson, of the General List, Cavy, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, P W Dept,—for six months under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt-Col George Fullerton Carnegie, of the Bengal S C,—for eighteen months under the Regulations of 1868.

Lt Frederick Auguste Samuel D'Acosta, of the Bengal S C, Qr-Mr 28th (Punjab) Regt N I,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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Per Annum	Rs	10	0 0
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THROUGH THE NUMEROUS ENGAGEMENTS, MR. MENIST WILL PROLONG HIS STAY FOR ONE MONTH.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPT

abused the extensive power with which as 1st class Chief he was vested, but that does not appear to have made much impression upon him. The Rana appears to economize his expenditure to so low a scale, that responsible officials in his State (which yields an annual revenue of four lakhs of rupees) receive from 30 to 60 rupees a month as salaries. It cannot be expected that persons so circumstanced can possess superior or even fair abilities.

THE Governor-General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Case (*a*) of Section 61 of the Civil Pension Code:—"(*a*) To the following officers pension is admissible after three years' less service than is required from other officers, provided that they have begun service after twenty-five years of age:—(1). Directors of Public Instruction. (2). Inspectors of Schools. (3). Principals and Professors of Colleges. (4). Head Masters of Schools and Colleges. (5.) Barristers-at-law or Advocates of one of the High Courts of India, or of the Court of Sessions in Scotland serving in an office to which the local Government has, with the consent of the Government of India, declared it to be necessary to appoint a member of the Bar of Great Britain or India. To entitle an officer to the benefit of this rule, the whole of the service in respect of which pension is claimed must have been passed in one or the other of the offices indicated."

WE have just seen the "Prospectus" of a new religious periodical, "The Indian Evangelical Review." If ably conducted, it is likely to be a success. We believe that some of the oldest missionaries in Western India are pledged to its support. No doubt the "Review" owes its origin to the very general feeling of dissatisfaction as to the mode in which the *Bombay Guardian* has been manipulated in these latter days. Many have felt that the *Guardian* had become a vehicle for the glorification of the Rev. W. Taylor; and as a consequence, to speak of the *Guardian* as an undenominational paper, became a misnomer. Indeed, it was observed, that the *Guardian* had become the most denominational paper in India. By the Editor's conduct a split has occurred in the old camp, and missionaries generally feel annoyed that the *Bombay Guardian* should exist merely to laud the Rev. Mr. Taylor, while the existence of other workers in the vineyard was almost ignored.

MR. GEDDES, it is said, has been removed from Poonee in consequence of the action which he has taken with respect to the road cess. Regarding this matter, the *Pioneer*, with a most refined taste, remarks as follows:—"This is hardly credible, for surely Sir George Campbell has more intelligence than to trail disease all about the country. Left where he was, Mr. Geddes might have affected the health of one particular locality, but by shifting him about his affection may become widespread." A correspondent of the *Englishman* states that Mr. Geddes lost Poonee because his local Cess Committee got so much out of hands as to vote unanimously that there should be no assessment in Poonee at all. Our contemporary expresses the opinion that Mr. Geddes' fate may, indeed, be a warning to others, but one or two extreme sentences, such as has been passed upon him, would bring the whole question of local taxation before Parliament in an unexpected and very unfavourable light.

A MADRAS contemporary gives the following particulars about one of the last batch of C. S. I.'s. We imagine the "William Arbuthnot" who, with Mr. George Campbell, is said to have been made a Knight Commander of the Star of India, is Mr. William Urquhart Arbuthnot. He was for many years Collector of Vizagapatam and Agent of the Government of Fort St. George. He retired from the service in 1846 when he joined the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. of Madras. He retired from India in 1858, and was appointed to the Council for India in the same year, since when he has all along been the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and for some years past Vice-President of the Council. He was originally appointed to Bengal and Sir Charles Trevelyan to Madras, but they exchanged appointments ere leaving Haileybury. He was also the contemporary at Haileybury of Sir Henry Montgomery, and the late Mr. William Ambrose Morehead, a well known name in Madras. He is a brother of the late Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, who died the other day at Florence.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on Major-General John Luther Vaughan, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, in room of Lieutenant-General Arthur Mitford Becher, C. B., who has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance. Major-General John Luther Vaughan, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, served as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir John Littler at the battle of Maharajpore, bronze star; served in Crimea from October 1855 till end of war as Assistant Quartermaster-General and as Deputy Quartermaster-General of Turkish Contingent, Brevet Major, and 4th class of Medjidie; commanded a field force in Eusufzaie, 1857, and was twice thanked by Government, particularly for attacks on the fortified village of Nerinjee, 21st July and 3rd August; commanded 5th Punjab Infantry in all operations in Oude subsequent to capture of Lucknow, 1858, and mentioned in despatches for affairs of Baree and Simree, battle of Nuwabgunge, passage of Goomtee at Sultanpore, &c., &c., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; commanded a column of troops on Raptee, 1859, and repeatedly defeated bodies of rebels, particularly on 14th and 18th June; commanded whole of troops on Upper Raptee in operations under Brigadier Holdich, C.B., which led to final surrender of rebels December 1859, India Mutiny Medal; served throughout Umbeyla campaign of 1863 in command of 5th Punjab Infantry; commanded the whole of the picquets on Garroe Mountain from 21st October to 18th November, including attack made on them, 26th October, and retirement to south sides of Umbeyla Pass, 18th November; commanded in advanced camp from 18th November till end of campaign, including recovery of Crag Picquet, 20th November (slightly wounded) and defence of camp when attacked, 15th December; mentioned several times in despatches, medal and clasp; commanded 2nd Brigade Hazara Field Force in expedition against tribes of Black Mountain, &c., October 1868, clasp.

MILITARY ITEMS.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. COOK, Civil Surgeon at Kaira, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

SUB-CONDUCTOR C. H. CROWE is appointed Acting Conductor, and Sergeant Henry E. Barnes Acting Sub-Conductor, with effect from 3rd May 1873, in succession to Conductor Crumley, proceeded home on medical certificate.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. H. WILLIAMS, Bengal Medical Establishment, and Lieutenant J. W. Orchard, Bengal Staff Corps, have been allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to them by the Government of their own Presidency.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 17th May 1873.

Open 402 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	43,150	0	0
Merchandize	1,12,624	0	0
Earth Trains	871	0	0
Electric Telegraph	895	0	0
Total Rs.	1,57,540	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1872.

Open 349½ Miles.			
Coaching	51,703	0	0
Merchandize	94,799	0	0
Earth Trains	1,119	0	0
Electric Telegraph	610	0	0
Total Rs.	1,48,212	0	0
Increase Rs.	9,328	0	0

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RAJCOTE, 18TH MAY.

DURING last week we had a couple of dust-storms accompanied with a sprinkling of rain, but this has simply tended to increase the heat that prevails. Generally after 4 P.M. heavy clouds, threatening a good downpour, appear in an easterly direction, but in a short time they drift away. Appearances and signs, however, would seem to indicate that the monsoons are not far off.

Captain Scott, Special Judicial Officer in the Province, is holding a Court of Sessions at Porebunder. Of the numerous cases before him, eleven, not of a heinous nature, have been disposed of, leaving 15 more of a similar nature for disposal. But 30 other cases of a serious aspect, involving charges of dacoity and murder, are undergoing preliminary investigation by the magistrate previous to committal. Of the eleven cases already disposed of the whole of the prisoners were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The friends of some of the prisoners have, I hear, preferred petitions to Captain Scott to defer trial in order to enable them to secure efficient legal advisers from this place.

One of the sons of the Chief of Wadalee appears to be implicated in a case of dacoity, and is in consequence to be put on trial. His father went to the public prosecutor, Mr. B. Nenoomul, and offered to pay him something handsome if he would refrain from pressing the case against his son. On receiving this offer Mr. Nenoomul at once reported it to Captain Scott, who suggested to him to lay a criminal information before the Political Assistant, S. D. This was done, and resulted in the conviction of the Wudalee Chief, who was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 100. After sentence was passed he was, as is usual, fettered and placed in custody under Jemadar Syud Ulvee, but on the following day the Jemadar thought proper to relieve him of the fetters, probably because he happens to be a 7th class Chief. It is a pity to see a person in the position of a petty Chief herded with criminals of the worst stamp, but the law being no respector of persons there was no other alternative. I cannot help remarking, however, that offering bribes appears to be in a manner a common thing in the province, and everybody is not Mr. Nenoomull, who, I may remark, has set a very good example, which it behoves some of our petty native officials to follow.

FILTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be very grateful if any of your readers would inform me how to clean my filters. I have two, a Spencer's patent magnetic filter, and a patent moulded carbon water filter. The first one refuses to act at all. The carbon acts so slowly as to be of no use whatever. They are both about a year old. I am very careful about having them well rinsed out with water every day. But up to the present time nothing has succeeded in getting them to run freely.

W. L.

Kattywar, 17th May.

THE FEES ON RECONVEYANCING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the information solicited in a letter which appears in to-day's *Indian Statesman* signed "A Vakeel," I beg to state that it is decidedly wrong in principle to subject a deed of reconveyance to an *ad valorem* registration fee. A reconveyance does not come under the head of conveyance; and if "A Vakeel" will refer to the table of registration fees stuck up in all the Registry Offices in this island, he will at once perceive that a deed of reconveyance legitimately comes under item 6 of the table, which is very plainly worded indeed. Why there should be any difference in the principle of levying fees in Bombay, to that in Calcutta, when the tables of fees are almost on a similar scale, is more than I can tell.

A BARRISTER.

Matheran, 21st May.

PUNKAHS FOR COOLIES!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having occasion to-day to pass through Kalbadavie Road, I could not but admire the wise economy and benevolence displayed by our Municipal Commissioner. The road, as you are perhaps aware, is covered with loose metal, and has been in the same state for nearly a week, but the only municipal folk I could discover after a minute examination were two coolies armed with brooms calmly reposing in the shade. While I cannot sufficiently admire the benevolent motives that actuate the gentleman above-mentioned in exempting his subordinates from work during the heat of the day, I would suggest to him that the frequenters of this road have feelings, and that their carriages have springs, both of which are seriously impaired by his love of his fellow-creatures.

21st May. PARELL.

THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is really surprising to see that some of the examiners for the F. E. A. Examination seem to be exceedingly anxious to try and pluck as many students as they can. The papers of the recent examination on Analytical Geometry and Chemical Physics, if compared with that on Butler's Sermons, are found to be remarkably easy. These being choice subjects, the nature of the questions should be equally the same. Although very many suppose that Butler's Sermons are comparatively easy to be learned, yet to study them diligently and be able to answer any question on them, is, to use a slang expression, a jaw-breaking task. I trust, Sir, that the examiners for this subject, on deliberating on the matter, will be more lenient on the students for the ensuing examination.

A COLLEGIAN.

21st May.

GROWLS FROM BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Knowing your thirst and that of the general public for news, and having a little spare time on hand, I send you a few lines about this delightful sea-side retreat. I am a resident of Bombay, and on complaining to a friend of mine who resides on Bandora Hill of the dreadful heat of Bombay he said, "Oh, come along with me on Saturday and stay until Monday; it is awfully jolly at my place." Well, I agreed, and here I am, at my friend's house, and the delightfully cool sea-breezes quite justify even his strong expression. On Sunday evening I started for my favourite walk (for I have often been in Bandora before) to what is known as the "Point," and was stopped at a gate that has been closed across the road since my last visit by a burly Goanese with a thick stick, who called my attention to a large notice stuck on a board. I perused it very carefully, as I had never been stopped before, and found to my surprise that I must ask the permission either of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy (once "Honourable," now alas! so called no longer) or of Mr. Richmond, the present tenant of the house near the Point. I did not go in, as I was afraid of the dreadful threat contained in the notice, viz. that if I did so I should be dealt with according to law. I asked my burly friend who Mr. Richmond was, and he appeared astonished that I did not know Mr. Richmond, who was a burra sahib and an engineer on the Baroda Railway.

On my way back I met a number of Parsees and Goanese walking towards the Point, and anxious to see whether they would be frightened from proceeding by the notice, I watched them right up to the gate, and saw that they entered into a very lively conversation with the sturdy sentry, to judge from the flourishing of arms and the sentry's big stick; but none went forward.

Arriving at my friend's bungalow I told him what I had seen, and he laughed and said, "Oh, 'yes, I know, but we Europeans take no *notice* of these things, we make a *point* of going." I stood amazed at his unbecoming levity, but he continued, "Haven't you heard that they put a chain and lock on the gate the other day, and one of the fellows smashed the chain and went in?" I said, "You don't mean to say so" (a very clever remark on my part), and herejoined, "It's a fact, and we all go to the Point just as usual despite the notice and the burly Goanese, who told us the other day that summonses had been applied for; but," continued my friend, "as I have not yet received one I suppose the application was unsuccessful."

I talked to him seriously about "trespassing" and "disturbing his neighbour," but he got so excited about Messrs. Byramjee and Richmond "obstructing a public road," "of trying to frighten us with their notice," and that "we were quite ready to fight the question," that I pitied him, and called for a peg, and he said "Yes, let's liquor up, this is a dry subject;" you see he has rather an original way of expressing himself.

I have promised to spend next Sunday with him, and will write to you again if there is anything fresh to write about.

T.

Bandora, 19th May.

Mr. MATHEW'S COLABA PIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If any body were to stick up on dry land Mr. Mathew's proposed pier—2,200 feet long, columns forty feet high, and 2½ feet diameter, with sixty feet girders—and place a train upon it during a stiff breeze, wouldn't the public cry out "come and look at the grasshopper" and wouldn't they admire the elasticity of the work? What is the use of placing such a pier in the harbour during the south-west monsoon?

PIER.

THE SHIPPING OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your impression of to-day we, the undersigned, see an article concerning the assistance shipmasters receive from the officials in the Shipping Office here, and reflecting very much on the inattention of the Shipping Master, Mr. Walker, in particular. We are not desirous of rushing into print, at the same time we cannot pass over the remarks made by "Thomas Giles," shipmaster of we cannot say what ship, but simply want to give our own experience on the matter. The writer has been in Bombay every year these last six years, and can faithfully state that he never received more assistance from the Shipping Office than he has done on this voyage, and that he has never been at the Shipping Office on business that he did not find Mr. Walker at his post and eager to give a shipmaster every assistance he required, which is something more than can be said of his predecessors; and also the other shipmasters beg to state that in all other ports they have visited they never saw a man more attentive to his business.

JAMES FULLERTON,
Master Ashgrove.
F. J. O. ANDREWS,
Master Tythonus.
F. NANCE,
Master David Anderson.
JAMES CHAMBERS,
Master Duncairn.
W. WIDDICOMBE,
Master Centurion.
ROBERT JONES,
Master Macedon.
L. F. LENDER,
Master Alpine.
T. G. POTTER,
Master Andaman.
W. M. DUNCAN,
Master Pocahontas.

Bombay, 21st May.

BOMBAY.

SURAT CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The next Criminal Sessions will be held at Surat on the 9th June next.

CASES FOR THE SESSIONS.—Up till yesterday eight cases had been committed by the several magistrates of police for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FIRE.—On Tuesday, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon a fire broke out in a house situated in Sonapore Lane, but by the exertions of some of the townspeople it was soon extinguished.

TORTURE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Crushna Luxmon, a cartman, was charged with cruelly torturing his bullocks, and was fined ten rupees.

ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan lad, aged about ten years, by name Hoosein Bapoo, fell from off a tree on Tuesday and broke his leg. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 17th May, was 40 feet 6 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 37 feet 2 tenths.

ROBBERY OF ORNAMENTS AT AHMEDABAD.—The other day some burglars entered the shop of a Hindoo goldsmith at Ahmedabad, and stole therefrom ornaments valued at about Rs. 5,000.

THE DURBAR which is to be held by the Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, in honour of Her Majesty's birthday, on Saturday, the 24th instant, is to be held at the Council Hall, Poona, instead of at the Sungum.

A LOAFER IN TROUBLE.—Mathew Hale, a European loafer, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a pair of trousers belonging to Augustus Nelson.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed one Teja Dewcurn for trial at the Court of Petty Sessions, for being found in possession of a greater quantity of opium than one quarter of a Surat seer.

THE FRAUD ON THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.—The hearing of the above case, which has been going on before the Sessions Court at Ahmedabad, is finished, and judgment will be pronoun ced in the course of this week.

AHMEDABAD SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hurry Deshmook, Judge of the Small Causes Court at Ahmedabad, has applied to Government for an increase of expenditure to his establishment from Rs. 350 to Rs. 1,000 per month.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Gharles Billen and four other seamen of the ship Granite were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and were each sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

MURDER OF A MUSSULMAN NEAR SATTARA.—A short time ago a Mahomedan named Ahmedbhoy, a resident of Sattara, while on his way to Karhad, was attacked and killed by robbers, who appropriated about Rs. 150 which the deceased is said to have had with him.

A DISHONEST COOLY.—A man named Maneck Madun, a druggist, residing at Shaik Abdool Rayman Street, reported to the police that a cooly, whom he had entrusted with sundry articles, had absconded. The police are making enquiries as to the whereabouts of the cooly.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo named Balmookhund Maneckram, residing at Bhoywara, reported to the executive police on Tuesday the loss of two gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,007, which were kept in his cupboard. Enquiries are being in stituted into the matter.

ASSAULT.—Rustom Khushro and Mirza Raymon, the former a Persian Parsee and the latter a Mussulman were yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court before the Senior Magistrate with assaulting a Persian Parsee named Byram. They were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10 each.

ESCAPING FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.—A Hindoo woman, who was arrested at Ahmedabad on a charge of abortion, escaped from the custody of the police. She was re-arrested, and on being charged with escaping from legal custody was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—On Tuesday a Parsee named Eduljee Sorabjee, residing at Grant Road, reported to the executive police that a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 100, was stolen from the person of his child, aged about four years, whilst the child was playing in the compound.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—A day or two ago, a native lad, aged about four years, named Sydoo, was enticed away from his home at Camatcepoora by some person and taken towards the Gowalia Tank Road, and a silver waist-chain stolen off his person. Enquiries are being made by the police into the matter.

NOTED THIEVES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Abdool Emathkhan and Apoo Condajee, noted thieves, were charged with being found between sun-set and sun-rise loitering in a gully at Bholeshwur and failing to give a satisfactory account of themselves. They were convicted and each sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A HORSE KILLED.—On Tuesday the horse of Captain Jervoise whilst being led by the ghorawalla to water at the Government House, Parell, escaped from the ghorawalla and made a rush towards the drinking tank, where it slipped and fell, dislocating its hip and otherwise injuring itself. All efforts to get the horse on his legs again being unsuccessful, Captain Mayne ordered it to be shot.

ASSAULTING A PARSEE WOMAN.—Yesterday morning the Senior Magistrate was engaged in Chambers to hear the case of Cooverbaee, wife of Nowrojee Hoonsjee, against Cowasjee Sorabjee, a Parsee priest. The complainant charged the defendant with assault. Mr. Bootey (Crawford and Bootey) appeared on behalf of the complainant, Mr. Shapurjee (Shapurjee and Thakurdas) for the defence. The magistrate on the evidence severely reprimanded the defendant and bound him over to keep the peace towards the complainant and all Her Majesty's liege subjects for a period of six months.

"NO THOROUGHFARE."

WE would remind our readers that the dramatised version of this powerfully exciting story will be played to-night at the Grant Road Theatre. Mr. and Mrs. Bennee have spared no pains either in getting up appropriate Alpine scenery or coaching the amateurs, and we hope that there will be a full house to welcome them on their first representation of "No Thoroughfare."

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP SANDRINGHAM, 1,167 tons, Captain A. T. Phelp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (December 11th), with a cargo of 1,479 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE S. S. BELLONA, 1,226 tons, Captain Shaw, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Suez Canal with passengers and the following cargo:—7,792 bales cotton, 40 bales wool, 1,500 cwts linseed, and 1,018½ cwts hemp.

THE S. S. CHANCELLOR, 1,328 tons, Captain J. Reynolds, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following passengers:—Mr. McCulloch and infant, Mr. H. Dunsmuir, and Lieut. H. Morris. She carried the following cargo:—7,364 bales cotton, 192 bales wool, 3,274½ cwts linseed, 212½ cwts jute, 1,376½ cwts hemp, and sundries.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	MAY.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT.
8 22 m	3 8	Thursday 22	2 2 m	5 0
8 22 a	4 11		2 17 a	3 3
9 16 m	5 1	Friday 23	2 52 m	6 1
9 8 a	4 11		2 40 a	3 9
10 4 m	6 0	Saturday 24	3 34 m	7 0
9 49 a	5 1		4 2 a	3 10
10 49 m	6 7	Sunday 25	4 13 m	7 7
10 32 a	5 0		4 48 a	3 11
11 34 m	6 10	Monday..... 26	4 54 m	7 10
11 12 a	4 8		5 22 a	3 8
0 14 m	7 0	Tuesday..... 27	5 32 m	8 0
11 48 a	4 2		6 12 a	3 4
.....	.....	Wednesday ... 28	6 8 m	7 9
0 54 a	6 8		6 52 a	2 11

Moon—New, 26th, 2h. 10m P.M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
ASCENSION DAY, 22ND MAY.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, and 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 121 and 348.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer. Hymns 121 and 336.
The Offertory to be devoted as usual.

BENCH MEETING.

A MEETING of the Bench of Justices was held yesterday afternoon, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall. The following resolutions were passed:—

Proposed by Mr. Pedder, and seconded by Mr. Cleveland—"That Mr. Thorburn and Mr. Walton be paid from the date of the substantive appointment becoming vacant at the rate provided by the budget for the year 1873, on the understanding that Mr. Thorburn and Mr. Walton waive their claim to any higher salary."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee,—"That the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to pay whatever sum may be found due under the judgment of Mr. Justice Bayley in the case of Calliandass Kirparam v. the Bench of Justices, without further litigation, and to settle the further demands referred to in the solicitor's letter of 16th May in the manner which may appear best to him."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Captain Henry, and seconded by Mr. Spencer—"That having heard the Municipal Commissioner on the claim of Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co., are of opinion that they should be paid Rs. 20,000 in full of all claims, when the entire work is finished."

Amendment proposed by James Taylor, Esq., and seconded by Captain Searle—"That Rs. 23,000 should be paid to Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co., instead of Rs. 20,000."—Lost.

Amendment proposed by Mr. Currey, and seconded by Mr. Ravenscroft—"That the letter of Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co. be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for a report as to whether he considers any or what sum should be paid to them, after the whole of the works being carried out by them at Toolsee are finished; and that in the meantime the Bench form no opinion on their application."—Lost.

Proposed by Dr. Atmaram, and seconded by Mr. Abbajee Bulwant—"That the consideration of any claim which Messrs. Scott, McClelland & Co. have made be left to the new Corporation."—Lost.

The original motion was carried by a majority.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by the Hon. Narayen Wassodew—"That the Commissioner be allowed Rs. 3,873, for the construction of latrines in the compound of the Crawford Market."—Carried unanimously.

Moved by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by the Hon. Narayen Wassodew—"That sanction be given to the Municipal Commissioner for the expenditure of Rs 5,000 for the repair of the road in the Sewree Cemetery, and the construction of drains in the Cemetery."—Carried unanimously.

A report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's paper.

TANNA COURT.

MONDAY, 19TH MAY.

THE Court sat for motions and criminal appeals. Four criminal appeals from the Assistant Judge were disposed of. In three the appeals were rejected, and convictions and sentences confirmed; in one the conviction was confirmed and the sentence enhanced from three to six months' imprisonment.

The convictions and sentences in the two magisterial appeals heard were reversed, and in one Judge Coghlan remarked severely on the proceedings of the magistrate.

Some motions were made by pleaders in the police torture case, which is for trial at next Sessions; and the Court rose.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE HURBHUM NURSEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for a year's postponement on the ground that a compromise was being made with the creditors, and there was every prospect of a settlement out of Court. The total liabilities were Rs. 15,00,000, and there were 120 creditors, debts to the amount of Rs. 10,18,000 had been compromised, and out of the 120 only 16 creditors remained who had not signed the deed of composition. Notice of the application had been given to the Official Assignee, who did not appear to oppose it. The Commissioner granted a postponement for six months.

RE RAMCHUNDER BAJEE.

Mr. Ardasir B. Kapadia, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, on behalf of Choonilal Pranjeevun, opposed the insolvent's application for an interim order and asked for a postponement of three weeks in order to file the grounds of opposition. The insolvent had applied to the Poona Court for the benefit of the Act; the opposing creditor opposed him there; and the matter is still pending inquiry in that Court. Meanwhile insolvent sought a double remedy by applying to this Court. The insolvent admitted that he had applied to the Poona Court, and that the matter had been adjourned until the 21st June next. The Commissioner granted an interim order except as to the claim of the opposing creditor, Choonilal Pranjeevun.

RE JEJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Mr. Kassinath Telang, on behalf of the insolvent asked for leave to file a fresh petition. At the last Court day the petition was, on the application of an opposing creditor, dismissed for want of prosecution. The Commissioner granted the application.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the undermentioned insolvents were dismissed for want of prosecution:—Goculdas Tokersey, Heerjee Tokersey, Jadow Tokersey, and Goculdas Jewraz; Vizbhoocundas Samuldas; and Sarah Mead.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follows:—Syed Noor Mahomed Syed Mahim, a sorcerer, Rs. 1,096. Meeya Noorkhan Oomerkhan, a muccadum, Rs. 1,316. Madarbhoy Cummulbhoy, a carpetmaker, Rs. 3,068. Narayen Moorar, a merchant, Rs. 4,109. Chickoo Meeya and Heroo Chickoo, fishermen, Rs. 1,535. Heerjee Jitha, a grocer, Rs. 4,850. Gowroo Sonajee, a labourer, Rs. 620. Antonia Dilo, midwife, Rs. 410. Atmaram Narayen, a writer, Rs. 8,500. Parbhoodas Bhowanidas, a broker, Rs. 1,344. Shapurjee Cooverjee, a toddy-seller, Rs. 336. Cana Jairam, a washerman, Rs. 1,340. Joda Veerjee, a merchant, Rs. 5,023. Munsey Sajoo, a grain-dealer, Rs. 1,954.

POONA RACES, 1873.

ENTRANCES 1st MAY.

FIRST DAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

The Arab Derby.

Mr. Abdool Rahmon's ...b a h Adonis.
,, ...b a h Bow Leg.
Major G's..... ...g a h Blue Danube (late Herat).
Mr. A's ...g a h Light Dragoon.
Mr. G. Richard's...b a h King Lear.
Captain Dent's...g a h Gareth.
Mr. Jones'...c a h Bheel Chief.
,, ...c a h Scottish Chief.
Aga Moochool Shah's...g a h Moozuffur.
,, ...c a h Munsoor.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...g a h Khuldar.
,, ...g a h Nineveh.
,, ...c a h King Fisher (late Bin Nusseer.)
Mirza Mahomed Beg's ...b a h Kohlan.
Major Lindsay's ...c a h Red Eagle.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's ...b a h Arab Child.
,, ...g a h Blood Royal.
,, ...g a h Royalist.
,, ...b a h Golden Mine.
Mr. Shaik Abdoola Salim's ...g a h Delawur.
Captain Hogg's...g a g Four-poster.

The Colonial Derby.

Mr. Hackney's...c aus f Jane Gray (late Coquette), foaled 2 Sept. 1869 by Lord of Lynne, dam Flirt.
Mr. W. H. Kemp's ...b aus g Santana.
Mr. Jones'...b aus g Middy.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...b aus m Rayna.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's ...b aus g Calcutta.
,, ...b aus m Coquette.
,, ...b aus m Meg Merrilies.

The Maiden Galloways.

Mr. Abdool Rahmon's ...b a g Outram.
Major G's ...g a g Old Court.
Mr. Framjee Dorabjee's...b a g Shah Allum.
,, ...c a g Shah Rookh.
Mr. Pittoo's ...ch a p Gendarme.
Capt. Dent's ...b a g Mahbrook.
ch a p Jamil.
Mr. Elliot's ...b a g The Stoic.
Aga Moochool Shah's...c a g Mahboob.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...c a g Meer Akbore.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's ...g a g Cross Bee.
,, b a g Gold Dust.

The Deccan Stakes.

Major G's ...b aus f Inheritress.
Capt. Wodehouse's ...c aus f Darling—Lady Kirk out of Polonaise.
Mr. W. H. Kemp's...g aus m Santana.
Mr. A's ...b aus m Lady Morris.
Mr. Jones'...b aus g Middy.
Mr. Elliot's ...b aus m Satanella.

The Criterion.

Capt. Affleck's ...g a h Royal Duke.
Major G's ...g a h Blue Danube.
Mr. A's ...g a h Light Dragoon.
Mr. Jones'...b a h Moosa.
The Borderer's...b a h Income-Tax.
Capt. Hogg's ...g a h Four-poster.

SECOND DAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

The Deccan Derby.

Major G's ...b aus f Inheritress.
Capt. Wodehouse's...c aus f Darling.
Mr. W. H. Kemp's...g aus f Santana.
Mr. A's ...b aus h Victor.
Mr. Jones'...b aus g Middy.
,, b aus g The Mule.
The Commissioner's...b aus g Saltpan.

The Poona Sweepstakes.

Mr. Abdool Rahmon's ...One nomination.
The Borderer's...One nomination.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...One nomination.
Mirza Md. Beg's ...One nomination.

The Grand Stand Stakes.

Mr. Wheal's ...b aus m Philipine.
Mr. W. H. Kemp's...g aus m Santana.

H. H. Aga Khan's Purse.

Mr. Abdool Rahmon's ...b a h Adonis.
,, ...b a h Bow Leg.
Mr. G. Richard's...b a h King Lear.
Mr. Jones'...c a h Bheel Chief.
,, ...c a h Scottish Chief
Aga Moochool Shah's ...g a h Moozuffur.
,, ...c a h Monsoor.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...c a h King Fisher (late Bin Nusseer.)
,, ...g a h Khuldar.
,, ...g a h Nineveh.
Mirza Mahomed Beg's ...b a h Kohlan.
Major Lindsay's ...c a h Red Eagle.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's ...b a h Arab Child.
,, ...g a h Blood Royal.
,, ...g a h Royalist.
,, ...b a h Golden Mine.

The Desert Stakes.

Mr. Sheik Abdoola Salim's...g a h Delawur.
Major G's ...g a h Blue Danube.
Mr. A's ...g a h Light Dragoon.
Captain Dent's ...g a h Gareth.
Mr. Jones'...c a h Scottish Chief.
,, ...b a h Moosa.
Mr. Elliot's ...b a g The Stoic.
Captain Hogg's ...g a g Four-poster.

THIRD DAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

The General Poona Challenge Cup.

Mr. Abdool Rahmon's...One nomination.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...One nomination.

The Welter.

* Mr. A's ...b aus m Lady Morris.

The Governor's Cup.

Mr. A. Rahmon's...b a h Merry Legs.
,, ...b a h Amnesty.
Mr. A's ...g a h Light Dragoon.
Mr. Jones'...c a h Bheel Chief.
,, ...c a h Scottish Chief.
,, ...b a h Moosa.
Aga Moochool Shah's...g a h Silver Tail.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...c a h King Fisher (late Bin Nusseer).
,, ...g a h Khuldar.
,, ...g a h Nineveh.
Major Lindsay's ...c a h Red Eagle.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's ...c a h Tokay.
Mr. Sheik Abdola Salim's...g a h Delawur.

FOURTH DAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

H. H. Aga Khan's Cup.

Cup Affleck's...g a h Royal Duke.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's...b a h Merry Legs.
Capt. Dent's...g a h Gareth.
Mr. Jones'...c a h Bheel Chief.
Aga Moochool Shah's...g a h Silver Tail.
,, ...g a h Moozuffer.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...g a h Khagan.
,, ...g a h Nineveh
Mirza Md. Beg's ...b a h Kohlan.
Major Lindsay's ...c a h Red Eagle.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's...c a h Tokay.
Mr. Richard's ...b a h King Lear.

* All horses entered by Mr. Ali Abdoola are for Sale with their engagements.

INDIAN ITEMS.

FOUND DROWNED.—The corpse of an Artillery man named Kennard, was, on Saturday last, found floating in a well at the Burning ground at Washermanpettah, and the Acting Coroner held an nquest yesterday morning on the body of the dec ased. As there was no evidence to show how the drowning was caused, the jury returned the verdict "Found drowned, cause unknown."—*Madras Times.*

THE CALCUTTA GAS.—Dr. F. N. Macnamara reports that the illuminating power of the Calcutta gas on the thirteen days on which it was examined during the month of April was only equal to that of 11·9 candles, or below contract rate. On the 19th, 21st, and 30th it was very little above that of ten candles. The quantity of ammonia in the gas also continues above 40 grains in 100 cubic feet.

AN EPISODE.—Nawab Nazir Ali Khan has gone to England. At the sale of his traps in Calcutta the other day, there was for sale a picture, representing the massacre of the women and children at Cawnpore, "dedicated to the Indian Army." One would have thought that the exercise of a little taste would have put such pictures as that in the fire. The lionising tendency of John Bull may give him an introduction to the Bengal tiger.—*Indian Daily News.*

DEATH CAUSED BY BEING THROWN DOWN BY AN IDOL.—On the 29

TRADE-UNIONIST HEROES.

(Saturday Review.)

The present generation has sometimes been reproached with its want of appreciation of heroic qualities and conduct; and this indeed has been suggested as a reason why there are so few heroes. If heroes, it has been said, received more encouragement, there would probably be more of them; but, as it is, the age is really so cold and callous to great deeds that there is not much encouragement to perform them. It may be doubted whether this reproach is altogether justified in regard to any class, but there would seem to be at least one section of the community to which it can hardly in fairness be applied. It would appear that working-men, or at any rate those of them who are Trade-Unionists, cannot be accused of any backwardness in paying generous homage to those who have accomplished what they consider to be noble and heroic achievements. A remarkable illustration of this sympathetic recognition of true greatness has just been given at Maidstone. On Tuesday last what is variously called by the reporters "a public welcome," an "ovation" (and there were, no doubt eggs at the breakfast), and a "reception," was given by a large body of Trade-Unionists to five distinguished working-men. The ceremony took place at Maidstone under the auspices of the Maidstone Trades' Council. Deputations of Unionists came from London, Canterbury, Chatham, and other places, to do honour to the occasion. The "representative working-men" of course were there, and all the most eminent democrats and agitators from town. Mr. Odger appeared as an embodiment of the London Trades' Council, Mr. George Potter represented the mysterious junta known as the Bolt Court Committee, while Mr. Bailey, who was lately fined for rioting in Hyde Park, figured under the imposing title of the Democratic League. Early in the morning the deputations, together with the general body of Unionists, assembled at the door of the building in which the heroes of the day had for some time been residing, and when the gallant fellows appeared on the threshold, "all looking in excellent health," they were received with immense enthusiasm. Amid "tremendous cheering" they were placed in a carriage and pair and driven in triumph through the town. At the "Sun" inn they were entertained at a "substantial breakfast," with speeches afterwards, and they certainly had no reason to complain, if we may be allowed the expression, of any want of butter. Mr. Potter, who presided, assured them that public sympathy was with them, and Mr. Odger added some equally flattering and encouraging observations. One of the heroes was so touched by these remarks that he declared himself more attached than ever to Unionist principles, and said "he hoped to strive, as he had hitherto done, to improve the moral and social position of his fellow working-men." Then in the evening there was a public meeting in the Corn Exchange where addresses of a similar character were delivered; and altogether justice seems to have been fully done to the virtues and achievements of the five working-men. It need hardly be remarked that a demonstration of this kind serves two objects. It not only rewards the noble fellows who have already done great things but it encourages them to fresh exertions, and tends to stimulate and develop the latent heroism of the community. How far these effects will be produced in this instance of course remains to be seen, but the five working-men may have reflected as they went back to town that their heroism, though attended with some drawbacks, had at least been the means of securing them a handsome subscription and a vast deal of applause.

One can imagine a stranger of an inquiring turn of mind arriving in the midst of the Maidstone fete. He would of course be deeply impressed by the procession, the cheering, the eloquent speeches, and other marks of enthusiasm; and he would naturally desire to know what these men had done in order to command such striking proofs of sympathy and admiration. His own conjecture might possibly be that, when some calamity was impending over the public, they had interposed at great peril to themselves to avert it. Happy country, he would be tempted to say, in which there is to be found not only such gallantry, but such spontaneous public gratitude. He would be somewhat surprised to find that the promoters of the demonstration were rather shy of going into particulars on the subject, and preferred to gloss over the conduct of their heroes in general terms. He would be told that these men had suffered for their devotion to Unionist principles, and he would next ask what their Unionist principles had led them to do. His feelings may be imagined when at length he ascertained that the heroism which was being honoured in this enthusiastic manner consisted in a concerted attempt to throw a great city into darkness, and to expose a vast number of innocent and helpless people, not only to painful inconvenience, but to dangers of the most serious kind, and that the only object of this conspiracy was to try whether they could not obtain a small pecuniary advantage for themselves. It was no doubt natural that this part of the gas-stokers' story—for, strange as it may appear, the heroes of the Maidstone demonstration were no other than the ringleaders of the gas-stokers' strike just released from gaol—should be rather kept in the background during the proceedings of Tuesday last. Mr. Potter glided very gently over this delicate ground. "It might," he said, "be a matter of opinion whether the gas-stokers had conducted their late movement in the most discreet manner." Mr. Potter does not himself go so far as to say that a treacherous and malicious breach of contract, with a view to inflict great public injury, is an indiscretion; but he says he can conceive it possible that other people might perhaps think it not quite discreet. As the ringleaders were caught and punished, there is one obvious sense in which their proceedings may be pronounced to have been indiscreet. It might be considered indiscreet to do an act for the public advantage if the person who did it was likely to suffer for it. Mr. Potter did not explain whether his suggestion of the indiscretion of the gas-stokers went beyond the personal risks of their enterprise. We have some recollection that in the early days of the Sheffield inquiry there was a similar disposition in Trade-Unionist circles to admit that perhaps Mr. Broadhead had not always conducted his operations in the most discreet manner, and Mr. Broadhead himself has probably since come round to this opinion. In none of the reports which have reached us do we find, either in the speeches or resolutions, any trace of even the faintest expression condemnatory of the conduct of the gas-stokers, except Mr. Potter's mild hint as to its questionable "discretion." If the stokers had fully succeeded in their design, there might have been loss of life as well as loss of property. It is impossible to exaggerate the danger to a city like London of being suddenly plunged at night fall into absolute darkness, with all the accustomed lights extinguished in the streets and railways. Yet this is just what the stokers had in view. And the strongest thing which the Trade-Unionist delegates and wire-pullers can find to say about the matter is, that perhaps it was not altogether "discreet," or at least that some prudish people might think so. Mr. Potter said "he was sure no working-man would consider that the gas-stokers had suffered any degradation by the imprisonment they had undergone," and it would appear from the honour paid to them that no degradation is supposed to attach to the offence which brought that punishment upon them. According to this code of Unionist morals, it is not thought to be disgraceful for a working-man to break a contract with his employer. We are reluctant to believe that this is a fair representation of the sentiments of working-men generally.

It is stated that the gas-stokers when they came out of Maidstone Gaol and found themselves conducted amid "tremendous cheering" to the triumphal chariot prepared for them, "seemed for a moment bewildered by the warmth of their reception." They were perhaps not aware that, in persuading their fellow-workers to desert their employment, they had been engaged in such a glorious and noble enterprise; but it probably did not require much argument to convince them that they had really done nothing to be ashmed of, but rather indeed something to be proud of. There is an innocent audacity in a man who has just completed a sentence of imprisonment for conspiring to injure his employers and the public proclaiming that "he hopes to strive, as he has hitherto done, to improve the moral and social position of his fellow-workmen." We have no hesitation in saying that this demonstration is disgraceful to all connected with it. We find no expression of regret, not a syllable of contrition, but every mark of honour and respect heaped on working-men whose only title to distinction is that they left their employment without warning, and incited others to do the same, at a moment when they knew that this breach of contract would entail a heavy loss on their masters, and injury on the public. If there was not an open attempt to justify their crime, there was at least an impudent proposal that the law should be altered, so that henceforth it might be committed with impunity; for this is really what the demands of the Unionists come to. The original sentence on the stokers was severe, but, in the eyes of the Unionists, the four months to which it was commuted was in principle quite as monstrous and unjust as a year's imprisonment. The stokers, in their opinion, ought not to have been punished at all.

Nobody will say that the present state of the law of conspiracy is satisfactory. It is loose and confused, and might, as laid down by Mr. Justice Brett, be stretched to include almost all the ordinary combinations of social and commercial life. But it does not necessarily follow that a clean sweep should therefore be made of the law of conspiracy. The gravity of an offence depends to a certain extent on the consequences wing from it, not of course purely accidental consequences, but such consequences as may be reasonably expected and foreseen. What might be a very small matter when done by only one man becomes a very serious matter when carried on on a great scale by a large body of men acting together. In the present instance the gravity of the desertion of the gas-makers lay in the number of men who were acting in concert, and the combined effect of their misconduct undoubtedly tended to aggravate their crime. As the law now stands an ordinary breach of contract is punishable only by a fine, but it comes a criminal offence when it is associated with aggravated injury or misconduct. The gravity of the crime may be further increased when there is a conspiracy to practise it on a large scale. It is impossible to leave out of account the intention and consequences of such an act. There is a wide and obvious distinction between a single workman throwing up work without notice, and a conspiracy of all the workmen in a factory to do so, as the injury to the employer is of course enormously increased. And, again, there is an equally obvious distinction between men withdrawing from work when engaged in any ordinary operation, such as building a house, where the result would be simply inconvenience and delay, and men going off suddenly when in charge of railway points or signals, or anything else on which the safety of life and property depends. The gas-stockers' strike was one of the worst forms of breach of contract, and included every conceivable aggravation of the crime. Great injury was done to the employers, public interests were affected, and the conspiracy was on a large scale, and had a deliberately malicious intention. The effect of the changes in the law, which are advocated by Mr. F. Harrison and the Trade Unionists, would be simply to remove an act of this kind from the catalogue of criminal offences altogether, and to enable it to be performed with practically complete impunity. It would then be treated as subject only to a fine. The offenders would be fined, and the fines would be immediately paid out of the funds of the Union, or by a subscription among the trades; and practically this would of course be no punishment at all. In dealing with questions of this kind, it must be remembered that the object of all punishment is simply to put a stop to certain evil practices. And it is evident that, if such a breach of contract as that of the gas-stokers were to be made punishable only by fine, society would have no real hold on the offenders whatever. This is a state of things which of course cannot be contemplated seriously for a moment. The idea of the Unionists and of their advocates seems to be that the Masters and Servants and Criminal Law Amendment Acts are unfair, because they do not press equally on all classes of the community; but the reason why they do not press equally is simply that working-men are almost the only people who commit the offences against which they are directed. It is held to be unfair to punish working-men for rattening and picketing, because employers are not punishable for sending out black lists. Of course the men can send out black lists, too, if they choose, and the only reason why this is not punishable is because it does not involve violent coercion, as picketing does. No doubt if the Trade Unionists could show that employers are guilty of malpractices for which they ought to be punished, but for the punishment of which no provision is made, that might be a very good reason for remedying this deficiency. But it is absurd to argue that it is unfair and invidious to punish working-men for offences which they are in the habit of committing because other classes, not being in the habit of committing these offences, are not similary punished. The idea seems to be that every working-man who is sent to prison should be balanced by an incarcerated capitalist, and that the object of the criminal law is not so much to check crime as to distribute punishments so that each class of society may come in for an equal share in the course of the year. Those who take this view appear to forget that the law is directed, not against persons or classes, but against acts. The demonstration in favour of the gas-stokers supplies the strongest possible argument against the demands of the Unionists; for it shows that their only object in seeking a relaxation of the law is that they may be enabled to resort with impunity to violence and fraud.

THE AMERICANS AND THE INDIANS.

(Saturday Review.)

The war of exterminatio which has been waged so steadily against the Red Indians of America is likely to receive a fresh impulse from the catastrophe which has been just reported from Southern Oregon. For several months past desultory accounts have reached us of a shall campaign carried on against the Modocs. The Modocs are scarcely to be dignified by the name of a tribe; they seem to be a mere handful of people, mustering some two or three hundred fighting men. But, as it happened, their situation made them formidable out of all proportion to their numbers, they had been driven out of the plains into strongholds in the neighbouring mountains, where the friable lava rock is everywhere honeycombed in a labyrinth of caverns. Their chief, "Captain Jack," made the most of these strategical advantages. Having been forced to retire, not altogether ingloriously, before the white settlers who had hunted him from the open country, he made good these rocky fastnesses against greatly superior forces of regular troops. How he victualled himself in his mountain quarters is some what of a mystery; but the Indians scattered through the ranges of the Alleghanies and Sierra Nevada, although they gorge themselves like gluttons on the rare occasions when they have a chance, can live like anchorites when necessity compels them. Be that as it may, Captain Jack had held his own and seemed likely to hold it. He and his red braves had suffered severely in their actions with the enemy, but the losses he had inflicted on the whites had been greater still. Not only had the rank and file of the regulars been cut up, but a good many of their officers had fallen likewise. As so much depends on the prestige of the troops that are detailed for Indian service, the considerations must have been very urgent which induced the American Government or its agents to consent to send Peace Commissioners to Captain Jack before the memories of former defeats had been washed out in Modoc blood. The Commissioners were appointed, however, and went on their errand. According to despatches, everything seemed to be going on highly satisfactorily. The Indians had listened to the counsels that came from their great father at Washington; they had consented to expatriate themselves from those hunting grounds which latterly had been anything but happy and comfortable, and which were being steadily shifted towards the West and the barren mountains. Having admitted the preliminaries of the bargain to which they were expected to assent, they seem to have met the Commissioners ostensibly for a discussion on details. What passed at the interview we have only learned vaguely by telegraph. We cannot guess whether the assent of the Modocs to the treaty and to the meeting concealed a snare from the first; or whether long-smouldering revenge at the wrongs that have been done them blazed up of a sudden, when, forgetting themselves like wayward children, as they are, they yielded, regardless of consequences, to the mad impulse of the moment. It is surmised, with considerable reason, that Captain Jack was under the strong impression that he had offended so deeply as to be excluded from any amnesty, in spite of pledge and promise. At any rate he is said to have given the signal for the slaughter by shooting the Chief Commissioner dead on the spot; the rest of his party followed suit; only one of the white envoys escaped the massacre, and he was dangerously wounded.

We can understand the feeling which the news has excited throughout the Union, and to a certain extent we can sympathize with it. Indeed, we have only to read our own Indian history to revive the impression created in England when a similar occurrence was the prelude to the outbreak that ended in the retreat from Afghanistan. We can scarcely be surprised that the President, although he has usually expressed himself and acted with praiseworthy moderation in all Indian matters, should have hastened to issue a proclamation breathing the sternest vengeance. The first victim of the massacre was a general distinguished in the campaign in which General Grant re-established the Union, and nothing short of the most summary measures would satisfy the spirit that has been excited throughout the Union. These unlucky Modocs rang the death knell of their tribe when they fired that volley on the Government Commissioners, and it is pretty certain that, as a tribe, they will soon be obliterated, if they are not absolutely exterminated. Yet it is impossible not to commiserate their fate, when we remember what has been the history of the Indian from the days when European settlers and refugees first landed on the shores of Northern America. These very Modocs, if they could plead their history before some supreme tribunal of equity, might urge a good deal in excuse or extenuation of their crime. Let us only read the terms of submission that were tendered to them by the light of a Red Indian's nature, with its habits and traditions. We do not say that the American Government has not behaved with sufficient moderation and generosity all through this business; indeed many people are of opinion that it might have been better for the Modocs in the end had the Government not encouraged them to believe in its weakness by offering them easy terms prematurely. If it be so, it only shows the very false relations in which the civilized whites and the red barbarians stand to each other. The terms offered by the Government were these:—The Modocs were to surrender themselves in a body. They were then to be shipped provisionally to an island in the bay of San Francisco, and thence transferred to defined allotments in Arizona, as soon as arrangements could be made for their reception there. The heroic Indian chieftains of Cooper's novels may may be myths, and the last of the noble Mohicans may have been the ideal creatures of a novelist's fancy. But whatever the red man's fault, with all his treachery, cruelty, selfishness, and laziness, it is certain that he has a profound affection for the country he has been used to wander over, while his attachment to the roving life of the hunter is so strong that his conception of the perfect joys of paradise is limitless prairies where the game is plenty. Those hunters, after being driven off the plains and pursued up into the mountains, are told that they must prepare themselves for wholesale transportation to some remote and unknown prison where they are to be rigidly circumscribed within fixed boundaries. Ignorant as they are, they can guess little of the lot that awaits them, and if they could guess more of it, it is possible they would like it the less. What they do know is that they are to place their fate absolutely at the disposal of the white, towards whom they have been guilty of endless outrages, and whose tender mercies they have experienced in a long course of remorseless warfare. Of course they cannot be expected to draw nice distinctions between philanthropic Commissioners deputed direct from a responsible statesman at Washington and the miners and squaters who have shot them down like vermin whenever they had the opportunity. So, from a Modoc's point of view, the temptation to murder those defenceless whites must have been strong indeed if he forgot at the moment the retribution that must inevitably follow.

There is no help for it, and the barbarian must be improved out of the way when civilization is moving steadily across a continent rich in its soil and richer still in its minerals. We suppose that even the supreme tribunal of equity which we have fancied could suggest no system of legislation that would do impartial justice between the aborigines and the intruders. Yet not the less melancholy is the Indian's fate, regarding it from the Indian point of view, and by the light of the hereditary instincts that dominate Indian nature. The fate of the Modocs, at best but an insignificant and feeble sept, keeping within reach the mountains for the sake of protection, is but a reflexion of the fate of the great and powerful tribes that have almost disappeared in the last twenty years, and left little but a name and a memory behind them. Can we imagine the Indians doubting that they had all the rights of the quarrel, when the white man first came to disturb the forests that had belonged to their fathers from time immemorial? The silent twang of the bowstring scarcely disturbed the game, as the hunter glided stealthily through the underwood. The noisy firearms of the new comers soon drove the elk and deer out of the woods, spreading starvation round wigwams where there used to be more than plenty. So it was beyond the Missouri and the Mississippi, when the white strangers with their ill-omened colour first made their appearance from the great settlements. The herds of buffalo that were the wealth of the wild man were scared away at once and for ever. Any casuist in the world would have told the original occupants of land which was being steadily wrested from them that nothing was more just than to wage a patriotic war, defensive and offensive, and kill down all those invaders who came preceded by famine and desolation. All is fair in Indian warfare. The braves surprised their enemies when and where they could and butchered them by households when it was not convenient to reserve them for torture. To Indian ideas, all their practices were perfectly honourable and legitimate. It was equally natural that the pioneers of the white advance should pay them back in kind, and show just as little mercy; and so the Government, in the interest of its subjects, had the option of exterminating or reclaiming these erratic scourges of white society. There was a great deal of extermination, no doubt; all the more that the Indian instincts were absolutely antipathetical to reclamation. There are isolated instances of Indian settlements, it is true, where the red men have been taught to till their fields in the week and go to the meeting-house on the Sunday. But these exceptions only prove the rule that the Indian, generally speaking, is not to be reclaimed. In a domestic state his wild roving inclination remains with him, and when he is debarred from the war trail or the chase he exhibits a wonderful aptitude for turning loafer. He is as madly fond of the fire-water as the white traders found him in his savage state, and when he ta o lounging about the white settlements he has far more frequent opportunities of obtaining it. The rough backwoodsmen and miners only know him in one of two aspects; either he is the savage prowler, as bloodthirsty as the wolf or bear and far more crafty; or else he is their degraded and despised hanger-on, more given over to drink and low debauchery than themselves. They detest or despise him, or they do both one and the other. How can the Government interpose to much purpose in the circumstances, even if it is actuated by the best and most philanthropic intentions? The circumstances are inexorable, and the inveterate habits of the Indian's nature play into the hands of his enemies. So this Modoc massacre can hardly fail to give an impulse to the course of events which seemed inevitable in any case, and, however, much we may regret the imminent extinction of the Indian, we confess we cand hardly see how the American authorities are to avert it.

HINDOO TALES.*

(Saturday Review.)

The *Dasa-kumara-charitam*, the Sanskrit original of these *Hindoo Tales*, is a work to which a Sanskrit student may well devote his attention, but it is difficult to understand why any one should wish to turn it into English, or how any one could conceive it possible to make it popular by means of a free translation. Mr. Jacob remarks that the text was printed in England more than twenty-five years ago, but that it has not been translated into any European language. He might have added that neither has it been translated into any of the modern languages of India; or, if it has, it has never become popular like the *Vitala panchavinsati*, or Tales of a Demon, which has been turned into every language of India, and by its grotesque drollery often wins a laugh even from European readers.

The original work was written in the decadence of Sanskrit literature, about the tenth or eleventh century A.D., when the language had long ceased to be spoken. Its style is very turgid and artificial; but it is one of the few prose works of Sanskrit light literature, and so is of some value in a linguistic point of view. It was the late Professor H. H. Wilson who published the text, and he prefixed to his book a full analysis of the work, which gave as clear an account of the story as it is possible to give, and pointed out the few points of general interest which are to be found in it. While we appreciate Mr. Jacob's desire to give the world some benefit of his studies, we heartily wish that he had selected some other work more deserving of his labour and more certain to be acceptable.

We shall not attempt to give anything like an outline of the stories, for they are as artificial as the language in which they are written. There is hardly a touch of nature in the work from beginning to end, and there is so little of character and individuality that the reader is constantly in confusion as to who's who. The writer himself was in one instance so far bewildered with his own creations that he has rolled two persons into one, by confounding their names. Though it is scarcely possible that any reader should find the book interesting, still it gives us some insight into the state of Hindoo society eight centuries ago, a period just preceding the inroad of the Musulman conquerors, when Hindoo institutions had become effete and society corrupt and dissolute. It would not be fair, however, to take the pictures drawn by this writer as exact and accurate, for they are evidently of his own invention; still his mind must have been influenced by the manners of the time and the scenes in which he lived, and his descriptions and the settings of his stories must have been somewhat in accord with what was passing around him. As Professor Wilson observes, "the portrait is not flattering; profligacy and superstition seem to be the characteristic features; loose principles, lax morals, and implicit faith in the pow er of occult rites and magical incantations.

The chief personage in these stories, the centre round which they all are dra wn, is a prince of the kingdom of Magadha. His father the King, having been vanquished by the King of Malwa, took refuge in the forests of the Vindhya mo untains. Here his son the hero was born. The exiled monarch had with him three hereditary Ministers, and their descendants, seven in number, with two sons of a friendly King, make up with the prince the "ten youths," for *kumara* means youth rather than prince. Several of these children were lost and recovered in most marvellous ways. However, they were all brought together and educated along with the prince, and a very curious education it was. Acquaintance with languages, skill in arms, and in the management of horses and elephants, a knowledge of tradition, polity, rhetoric, logic, and music are accomplishments worthy of princes; but to these are added the more abstruse subjects of metaphysics, law, the Vedas and medicine, and astrology, magic, skill in gambling, and dexterity in thieving. With such a curriculum of study there can be no wonder that the b s r nts predominate in the adventures of the various personages. Unscrupulous lying and deception, ready and specious invention, craft, cunning, and cheating, theft, robbery, and murder, pervade the whole; and all this is not only described without one word of reprobation, but is rather held up as justifiable, and even admirable, in the pursuit of success. Supernatural beings, sometimes beneficent, but more often malevolent, frequently appear in the narratives, and supernatural powers acquired by penance and magic arts are constantly employed—all forming a picture of depravity, credulity, and superstition which is relieved by only a few amiable touches. Some traits of courage and boldness, love for relations, fidelity to friends, and tenderness for the objects of their affections, however easily and irregularly won, relieve the darker shades. s to the ladies, the most remarkable feature in them is the readiness with which they give and declare their love, even when unasked, and the openness with which they describe their sensations, both mental and physical.

On the prince and his friends approaching manhood they are allowed to go off together to see the world. The prince is soon afterwards induced by a stranger to leave his friends and go with him, and help to recover his sovereignty of the infernal regions. He succeeds in his enterprise; but on his return he finds that his companions have disappeared. They have dispersed in order to search for him, and come together again after considerable intervals. Their adventures, as told to each other upon their reunion, are the ten stories. In the course of his wanderings the prince resides for some time at Ujayin, where he falls in love with the princess, the daughter of his father's conqueror. She is equally smitten, but a regular marriage being out of the question, the prince employs the aid of a friendly magician. This man gives an entertainment at Court, and after the exhibition of some marvellous performances—

"Turning to the King, he said, "It is desirable that the performance should end with something auspicious; I propose, therefore, to represent a Royal Marriage, and one of my people will act as your daughter, another as a prince endowed with all good qualities. But first I must apply to your eyes this ointment, which will give you preternatural clearness of vision." To all this the King consented. Meanwhile the princess had contrived to slip out unobserved, and stood among the conjuror's people. The prince also stood ready, and the performance began. Thus, under the disguise of a piece of acting, the conjuror, being a Brahmin, was able to complete the marriage with all proper rites and ceremonies without any suspicion on the part of the King that it was his own daughter whom he saw before him; and the others, also unsuspecting, only admired the skill of the conjuror in making the actress so like the lady whom she represented."

Troubles follow, but in the end all comes right.

In another of the stories a courtesan is a prominent character. One of the wandering youths goes to a celebrated hermit, whom he finds in a state of great dejection. It seems that the hermit's great austerity had led to his being made the test of the fascinating attractions of a celebrated courtesan, who wagered that she would overcome his sanctity and lead him into folly. She succeeds, persuades him to dress in gay apparel, conducts him into the town, parades him in the public places, and then, having enjoyed her triumph, she says, "Reverend sir, you have favoured me with your company a long time; it will be well for you now to attend to your own affairs. . . . . I have won my wager, and have now no further occasion for you." This story, as Professor Wilson observes, "presents a curious picture of the pains taken with the education of such women. Not only were their health, their physical development, and personal beauty attended to; not only were the graces of deportment and elegance of attire and ornament sedulously studied, but their intellectual training was an equal object of vigilance; and they were taught a variety of subjects calculated to heighten their fascination and strengthen their understanding. Dancing, music, and acting formed their profession, and they were also taught to paint, to dress delicate dishes, to compound fragrant perfumes, and to dispose tastily of flowers; to play various games, to read, to write, and to speak different languages; and they were instructed superficially, it is said, in grammar, logic, and metaphysics. A remarkable picture is also drawn of the devices resorted to in order to bring them into public consideration, many of which may find a parallel in the contrivances by which public performers in European countries are sometimes forced into popularity." The hermit's young visitor is piqued with the conceit of this frail beauty, and determines to humble her. He proceeds into the city, and the first person he meets is another of her victims, a Buddhist mendicant, but formerly an opulent merchant. Next he enters a public gaming-house, where he was "amused by watching the players and observing their tricks, their sleight-of-hand, their bullying or cringing behaviour to each other; the reckless profesion of the winners, the muttering despair of those who had lost." He sits down to play, and wins sixteen thousand dinars, half of which he keeps, and half he gives away to the keeper and visitors of the gaming-house. Soon afterwards he sallies forth one night determined on robbery by breaking into a house in the usual way by a hole made in the mud wall. He takes the following curious equipment:—"A dark dress, a short sword, a spade, a crowbar, a pair of pincers, a wooden man's head, a magic candle, a rope and grappling-iron, a box with a bee in it, and some other implements"—the wooden head being intended to be pushed through the hole in the wall to receive any blow that might be aimed at the robber, and the bee to be let loose to put out any light that might be burning. He goes through a variety of adventures, and falls in love with the younger sister of a courtesan; but the mother and sister oppose their union in consequence of his poverty—a somewhat strange objection, seeing that he carries on successfully his occupation of housebreaking. He overcomes their scruples by stealing from the King an inexhaustible purse, a purse of Fortunatus; and he avenges his friends upon the courtesan by persuading her that the purse is useless until she makes restitution of the property out of which she has cajoled them. The theft is discovered, the purse is restored, and an innocent person suffers for the offence. For the courtesan hypocritically states that it was a gift from one of her admirers, whom she dislikes because he is rich and niggardly. The hero gets into prison through a mad attack upon the city guard, who declare him to be "the robber." A complicated intrigue is carried on under his direction by the agency of his wife's mother, the mercenary mother of the courtesan. The governor of the prison is in love with the princess of the city, and he is persuaded to make a surreptitious entrance into the palace. To accomplish this he seeks the aid of his prisoner, the "skilful housebreaker." The fetters of the latter being taken off, he proceeds to form a tunnel under the walls into the palace. When it is complete, and the governor is about to make his entrance, the prisoner murders him, and goes on the adventure himself. He finds the princess asleep, and describes her charms, which are such that, although he has not been long married, he falls in love with her. Upon the wall of her chamber he draws a portrait of the princess as she lay, and of himself, kneeling at her feet. Under it he wrote a Valentine's Day kind of couplet, exchanged rings with her, and then left. She is of course attracted to her unknown admirer, and he obtains an interview with her, and deepens the impression. Soon afterwards the city is besieged and taken, and the conqueror is about to force the princess to marry him, when the hero of the tale, who has slipped into the palace, gives him a mortal wound with a sword, and defends himself against those who endeavoured to seize him, until he is rescued by the friendly help of his prince, who now makes his appearance, and to whom he tells his story. Well may the prince declare that he has "shown wonderful ingenuity and courage" worthy of his position, and well deserving the hand of the princess, whom we are left to infer that he won.

Another of the adventurers falls in love with a Queen who feels injured by the infidelity and dissolute manners of her husband. At the instigation of her lover she persuades her husband that by bathing in a certain lake, with some mystical rites, he will be transformed into a paragon of beauty. Meanwhile the lover has dug a hole in the side of the lake in which he hides himself, and when the King takes the prescribed bath, he dives under him, pulls him down, stifles him under water, and hides his corpse in the hole. Then the murderer comes forth as the metamorphosed King, to the great satisfaction of the Queen, and, let it be added, of the people, for the dead King was a great villain. "Truly," says the prince, "our friend here has committed great sins, but how can I blame him when his motives were so good?"

Another of the stories turns upon the amours of one of the adventurers with a princess who has to perform a very singular service. Her father, when he was childless, prayed to the goddess Durga for offspring. She granted him a son and daughter, but the son was to be subject to the daughter and her husband whenever she married. The girl moreover was to have free choice in selecting her husband, pointing of course to the hero of the tale. In return for all this once a month she was to perform in public the "ball dance" in honour of the goddess. This performance is described in one of the most elaborate passages of the work and with the most minute detail, as if it were a matter of great importance. So curious is this passage that Mr. Jacob has given a literal rendering of it at the end of his book.

These are a few of the marvels, horrors, and absurdities of the stories. We gladly leave them to notice two or three points of some little interest which are to be picked out of them. The allusions to the Buddhists show that their religion still held a position of some importance, possibly even a predominant one in particular localities at the time the work was written. Another point of interest is that a King of Andhra, on the east of the peninsula, is represented as "sailing with a large fleet," and this can hardly be taken as a pure invention of the writer's. Indications also appears of the commerce with the Arabs on the western coast, but of this we know more from better sources. Professor Wilson was inclined to place some value on the geographical indications in the work, for it contains the names of many different cities and countries. Several of the cities or their remains are still known. The names and localities of the territorial divisions are the well-known ones that are found in the oldest authorities. These territorial names were familiar to the writer of the book, but it by no means follows that because he assigns kings to them they were then separate independent kingdoms. The little we know of the state of India at the time is adverse to the supposition. Some of them were real political divisions, but the kings of others were in all probability creations of the writer's fancy.

We are very sorry that Mr. Jacob has wasted his labours on this unprofitable book. He is evidently capable of better things, and we hope to meet with him again upon some more worthy subject.

* *Hindoo Tales; or, the Adventures of Ten Princes*. Freely Translated from the Sanscrit of the Dasakumaracharitam, by P. W. Jacob. London: Strahan & Co. 1873.

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